THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1824. Vol 2....No 31.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 3 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

Valuable Lands
FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms the following

Tracts of Land,

Allin the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Field, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

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That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty-five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following outlots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz; Nos. 16, 17, 234, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

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Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this VALUABLE PROPERTY for below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.

Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of Wright & Collins, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.

James Gray.

Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

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Ditto for premium on $200,	4	00
Ditto from George Cochran, Esq. for fuel,	6	00
Amount overpaid by John M. Snowden, Esq. late treasurer,	6	40
	$16,889	83½

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William Woods, present com. from 31st Dec. 1822 to 27th Dec 1823,	345	00
John Wilson, present com. from 20th Oct. to 20th Dec. 1823	54	00
David Coon, present com. from 20th Oct. to 26th Nov. 1823,	32	50
Commissioners' clerk for his services, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1823,	450	00
Clerk of quarter sessions for his fees,	136	83½
Clerk of the mayor's court for his fees,	80	30½
For contingent expenses,	36	65½
Attorney general's fees,	196	50
For fuel for jail, court house, and commissioners' office,	154	32
For stationary for commissioners' office, &c.	42	50
Witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth,	320	33½
Assessors for their services,	788	50
Justices and aldermen for their fees in criminal cases,	188	44½
Constables for their services attending courts,	190	12½
Expenses of teaching poor children,	1049	80½
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	182	20½
For building public bridges,	1100	00
Coroner's fees, and expenses of holding inquisitions,	121	65½
For taxes and costs refunded,	163	47½
For road taxes on unseated lands,	12	80
For jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	743	06
For printing for commissioners, &c.	98	62½
County auditors for settling accounts for 1822,	72	00
R. Biddle, Esq. counsel for commissioners, 1 year's salary,	50	00
J. S. Craft, Esq. att'y for com'rs. vs. R. Graham and sureties,	40	00
John Young, crier of supreme court,	25	87½
John Christy, for ringing bell and attending on courts,	101	18½
John Young, crier of county courts,	109	12
William Lecky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	966	47
For smith work for jail, &c.	44	00
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	502	99
For damages on account of public roads running thro' improved lands,	115	00
S. R. Holmes, for his services as physician at the jail,	34	16
Aldermen for their services attending mayor's court,	39	60
J. M. Snowden, Esq. for his services as county treasurer one year and nine days,	256	50
For apprehending Samuel Willey, a horse thief,	38	00
For repairs to the jail, court house, &c.	471	68½
Expenses of dividing Ohio township,	33	00
Amount appropriated by law for the use of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, for 1822 and 1823,	300	00
Sheriff's fees in criminal cases,	260	07
Prothonotary's fees,	14	25
Counterfeit money in hands of the late treasurer destroyed,	5	00
Uncurrent money in treasury, including turnpike certificate,	146	00
Two checks on the Bank of Pittsburgh,	1712	31
Balance in the treasury, on the 31st December 1823	1434	37
	$16,889	83½

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships, for the year 1823.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh,	4905	70
Pitt township,	883	54
Wilkins township,	582	60
Plum township,	614	87
Versailles township,	386	25
Elizabeth township,	972	91
Mifflin township,	1131	22
St. Clair township,	1575	55
Robinson township,	537	33
Fayette township,	837	26
Findley township,	343	13
Moon township,	291	36
Ohio township,	405	17
Ross township,	723	69
Pine township,	249	52
Deer township,	329	29
Indiana township,	327	33
	$15,096	22
Add Prothonotary's fees for entering balances,	6	00
	$15,102	22

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for the year 1823.

	Amount paid.	Amt. due.
City of Pittsburgh, William Stewart, collector,	4577 97½	328 09½
Pitt township, George Ferre, ditto,	397 69	486 23½
Wilkins township, Dougall M'Farland, ditto,	321 49	261 48½
Plum township, Adam M'Clintock ditto,	238 80	376 44½
Versailles township, William Curry ditto.	203 50	183 12½
Elizabeth township, Thomas Warren ditto,	164 00	809 28½
Mifflin township, William Wilson, ditto,	678 92	452 67½
St. Clair township, Robert Snodgrass, ditto,	714 81	861 11½
Robinson township, Joseph M'Curdy, ditto,	10 00	527 80½
Fayette township, John Taylor, ditto,	173 80	663 83½
Findley township, James Thornburgh, Esq. ditto,	89 00	254 50½
Moon township, George Morrison, ditto,	240 01½	51 72
Ohio township, John Clark ditto,	351 28	54 26½
Ross township, John Sample, ditto,	611 06½	112 40
Pine township, William Nelson, ditto,	249 52	
Deer township, Daniel Howe, sen. ditto	122 56½	207 09½
Indiana township Matthew Crawford, ditto,	262 82	64 88½
Amount paid, including commission for the city and Pine township,	9407 25½	5694 96½
Amount due, including commission and lost taxes,	5694 96½	
TOTAL,	$15,102 22	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1823, as above stated,			5694	96½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth tp. for		1818,	24	46½
Robert Campbell,	Ross,	1818,	7	50
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,	59	96
William Carrel,	Mifflin,	1819,	7	63
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	36	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	91	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	525	71½
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,	169	26½
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,	68	11½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	76	86½
Hugh Davis,	Ross,	1821,	44	27
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	68	68½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	856	98
Larkin Stinchecomb,	Versailles,	1822,	55	97½
Henry Saively,	Pitt,	1822,	89	84½
Carried forward,			$8045	37

			Dolls.	Cts.
Brought Forward,			8045	37
By C. Edmonson, collector of Elizabeth tp. for		1822,	20	80½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	439	37½
John Henry,	St. Clair,	1822,	243	62½
Samuel Scott,	Robinson,	1822,	152	59½
Charles Jones,	Ohio,	1822,	81	04½
Casper Reel,	Ross,	1822,	266	22½
Robert Porter, Esq.	Deer,	1822,	37	85
John Pillars,	Indiana,	1822,	69	49½
Total amount due by collectors as above stated,			9355	88½
Balance due from the estate of John Wilkins a former treasurer, besides interest,			2159	75½
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former treasurer, besides interest,			3911	88½
Total amount due, including lost taxes, and commissions for collecting,			15,427	33½

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1824.

JOHN WILSON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
DAVID COON,
} *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, *Clerk.*

FOR RENT,
The Dwelling House
On Front street, near Market street, Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.
ALSO—
The Warehouse,
Adjoining the above.
The terms will be reasonable. Apply to
Geo. Miltenberger.
Jan. 30.—tf

FURS.
Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf. Market Street

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For sale at this Office

JAMES M. BRUNOT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty-street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.
Jan. 16.—3mos

PRINTERS' INK.
A few kegs, manufactured by Mr. Smyth, Philadelphia, for sale at this office.
January 9, 1824.

THE MOB AT CARLISLE.

As a matter of news, we present some articles from the Carlisle Volunteer, in relation to the appointments made by Governor Shulze in Cumberland county. When the appointments for Philadelphia are announced; and if as is rumored, the predominancy of John Binns' influence shall be made manifest, the great guns will report. As yet we have only the firing of small arms.—*Har. Chron.*

From the Volunteer.

Facts submitted to a candid community.

In 1812, after the commencement of war with England, both *John P. Helfenstein* and *Jacob Hendel*, were ACTIVE OPPOSERS of the State and United States' administration—those of Snyder and of Madison: and in 1820 they were supporters of Hiester's election. It is believed that J. P. Helfenstein has *not* since he first came to this county, until 1823, voted a single democratic ticket. On the contrary, it is a notorious truth, that almost every election, he was one of the *most active supporters of the democratic party* in the county; his influence, however, was never sufficient to give him an ascendency, until he had the co-operation of the *reputed democratic* Governor Shulze.

In 1816 he was placed upon the *federal electoral ticket*, and opposed the election of the revolutionary patriot, *James Monroe*.

In 1817 no man in the county made greater assertions than did John P. Helfenstein, to defeat the election of the democratic candidate for Governor, and indeed the whole democratic ticket.

1818 and '19 he was still found the active enemy to the democratic party.

In 1820, no man could be more active than this same J. P. Helfenstein, to frustrate the views of the democratic party; and when J. Hiester became Governor, Mr. Helfenstein was an applicant for the office he now holds; but Mr. Hiester appointed him Register and Recorder, which office he refused to accept, assigning as a reason, that his *great exertions to promote Hiester's election*, entitled him to the *first* office in the county, and he would accept no other. *Magnanimous man!*

In 1821, though liberal in his abuse of Hiester, Mr. Helfenstein was not only found in the ranks of the enemies of Democracy, but *but he was a candidate* for the General Assembly on *the Federal Ticket!* And although the MOST VILLANOUS MEANS were made use of by some of those immediately in his confidence, with the view of securing his election, and defeating the regular democratic ticket, he received of 2206 votes in the county, but 360! *Here is popularity for ye!* [More of this anon.]

1822 found him still opposed to the Democratic ticket. Yet notwithstanding all this, and in opposition to the wishes of 99 of every 100 *democratic* citizens of Cumberland county, has J. *Andrew Shulze* appointed *J. P. Helfenstein* Prothonotary of Cumberland county! O tempora! Proh pudor!

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Governor, *J. Andrew Shulze*, never opened or broke the seals of the communications to him in favor of *Gen. M'Coy, Wm Line, Esq Joseph Pearson, or Mr. Williams*; they lay among his papers just as they were handed to him—unopened!! This conduct in a Governor is a contempt of the popular will; and it is as reprehensible as that of a judge who would pass sentence of death upon his fellow citizens, without allowing them the benefit of a trial.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 24. *A Witness.*

To J. Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania

Sir—The following appears to be the criterion on with you for making appointments to office; and if the applicants come up to *the trig*, you are not supposed to be *squeamish* about their *honesty* or other qualifications—they are eligible.

Has he been a turncoat Federalist?
Was his father a Clergyman?
Has he brothers that are clergymen?
Was he opposed to Bryan's nomination?
Is he despised by the undeviating democrats?
Can he blow, blast, and blow well?
Is he opposed to the democratic members from the county, then he gets a commission, no odds who gainsays it. *Nine Hundred.*

New-York, January 24.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The barque Leopard, Crafts, has arrived at Newport from Buenos Ayres. We are indebted to a mercantile friend for the following highly interesting extracts of letters from that place, dated the 4th of November.

"The last news from Peru, they say, received two days since, is very favorable to the cause of the patriots. Our dates from Lima are to the 16th of October. Bolivar arrived there on the 1st. He was received with great joy, and constituted chief of the republic, with unlimited powers. An expedition of 2900 men sailed from Chili on the 4th inst. to assist Peru. Gen. St. Cruz had obtained a considerable victory over the Spanish General Valdes, near the Desaguardo. Gen. St. Cruz was at Arquipa with a force it is said, of 9000 men. La Serna, the viceroy, had evacuated Cusco, in order to form a junction with Caterac. In short, the affairs of the patriots had taken a very favorable turn, and there appears to be little doubt but they will soon get rid of the old Spaniards. As soon as this takes place, a great trade will be opened at Buenos Ayres. Flour had been sold at Lima as low as six dollars per barrel, on board; it got up, however, to seventeen dollars. The convention made here with the Spanish deputies for a general armistice, has not been ratified in Peru, as might be expected from the prosperous state of the American cause."

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having made arrangements to remove to Cincinnati on the first of April next, request all those indebted to them to call and settle their respective accounts, by note or otherwise, on or before that day. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, without respect to persons.

M. F. Cassilly and Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6, 24.

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John Wilson, present com. from 20th Oct. to 20th Dec. 1823	54	00
David Coon, present com. from 20th Oct. to 26th Nov. 1823,	32	50
Commissioners' clerk for his services, from 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1823,	450	00
Clerk of quarter sessions for his fees,	136	83½
Clerk of the mayor's court for his fees,	80	30½
For contingent expenses,	36	65½
Attorney general's fees,	196	50
For fuel for jail, court house, and commissioners' office,	154	32
For stationary for commissioners' office, &c.	42	50
Witnesses on behalf of the commonwealth,	320	33½
Assessors for their services,	738	50
Justices and aldermen for their fees in criminal cases,	188	44½
Constables for their services attending courts,	190	12½
Expenses of teaching poor children,	1049	80½
Viewers of public roads and bridges,	182	20½
For building public bridges,	1100	00
Coroner's fees, and expenses of holding inquisitions,	121	65½
For taxes and costs refunded,	163	47½
For road taxes on unseated lands,	12	80
For jail fees and allowance to prisoners,	743	06
For printing for commissioners, &c.	98	62½
County auditors for settling accounts for 1822,	72	00
R. Biddle, Esq counsel for commissioners, 1 year's salary,	50	00
J. S. Craft, Esq. att'y for com'rs. vs. R. Graham and sureties,	40	00
John Young, crier of supreme court,	25	87½
John Christy, for ringing bell and attending on courts,	101	18½
John Young, crier of county courts,	100	12
William Lecky, Esq. in part for lot of ground for jail,	966	47
For smith work for jail, &c.	44	00
For keeping convicts in the Philadelphia prison,	502	99
For damages on account of public roads running thro' improved lands,	115	00
S R. Holmes, for his services as physician at the jail,	34	16
Aldermen for their services attending mayor's court,	39	60
J. M. Snowden, Esq. for his services as county treasurer one year and nine days,	256	50
For apprehending Samuel Willey, a horse thief,	38	00
For repairs to the jail, court house, &c.	471	68½
Expenses of dividing Ohio township,	33	00
Amount appropriated by law for the use of the Society for the promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, for 1822 and 1823,	300	00
Sheriff's fees in criminal cases,	260	07
Prothonotary's fees,	14	25
Counterfeit money in hands of the late treasurer destroyed,	5	00
Uncurrent money in treasury, including turnpike certificate,	146	00
Two checks on the Bank of Pittsburgh,	1712	31
Balance in the treasury, on the 31st December 1823	1434	37
	$16,889	83½

Amount of taxes laid on the several townships, for the year 1823.

	Dolls.	Cts.
City of Pittsburgh,	4905	70
Pitt township,	883	54
Wilkins township,	582	60
Plum township,	614	87
Versailles township,	386	25
Elizabeth township,	972	91
Mifflin township,	1131	22
St. Clair township,	1575	55
Robinson township,	537	33
Fayette township,	837	26
Findlay township,	343	13
Moon township,	291	36
Ohio township,	405	17
Ross township,	723	09
Pine township,	249	52
Deer township,	329	29
Indiana township,	327	33
	$15,096	22
Add Prothonotary's fees for entering balances,	6	00
	$15,102	22

Amount paid and due by the several collectors for the year 1823.

	Amount paid.	Amt. due.
City of Pittsburgh, William Stewart, collector,	4577 97½	328 09½
Pitt township, George Ferre, ditto,	397 69	486 22½
Wilkins township, Dougall M'Farland, ditto,	321 49	261 48½
Plum township, Adam M'Clintock ditto,	238 80	376 44½
Versailles township, William Curry ditto,	203 50	183 12½
Elizabeth township, Thomas Warren ditto,	164 00	809 28½
Mifflin township, William Wilson, ditto,	678 92	452 67½
St. Clair township, Robert Snodgrass, ditto,	714 81	861 11½
Robinson township, Joseph M'Curdy, ditto,	10 00	527 80½
Fayette township, John Taylor, ditto,	173 80	663 83½
Findlay township, James Thornburgh, Esq. ditto,	89 00	254 50½
Moon township, George Morrison, ditto,	240 01½	51 72
Ohio township, John Clark ditto,	351 28	54 26½
Ross township John Sample, ditto,	611 06½	112 40
Pine township, William Nelson, ditto,	249 52	
Deer township, Daniel Howe, sen. ditto	122 56½	207 09½
Indiana township Matthew Crawford, ditto,	262 82	64 88½
Amount paid, including commission for the city and Pine township,	9407 25½	5694 96½
Amount due, including commission and lost taxes,	5694 96½	
TOTAL,	$15,102 22	

Outstanding Debts due the County of Allegheny.

			Dolls.	Cts.
By collectors for the year 1823, as above stated,			5694	96½
Andrew Fife, collector of Elizabeth tp. for		1818,	24	46½
Robert Campbell,	Ross,	1818,	7	50
Jacob Soles,	Versailles,	1819,	59	96
William Carrel,	Mifflin,	1819,	7	63
William Robinson, Jr.	Ross,	1819,	167	95
William Marshall,	Indiana,	1819,	86	10½
John Wilson,	Pitt,	1820,	91	99
William Vankirk,	Elizabeth,	1820,	523	71½
William Cavin,	Versailles,	1821,	169	26½
Nathan Newlon,	Elizabeth,	1821,	68	11½
William Brown,	Robinson,	1821,	76	86½
Hugh Davis,	Ross,	1821,	44	27
John M'Cord,	Pine,	1821,	68	68½
James Ross,	Pitt,	1821,	856	08
Larkin Stinchecomb,	Versailles,	1822,	55	97½
Henry Snively,	Pitt,	1822,	89	84½
Carried forward,			$8045	37

			Dolls.	Cts.
Brought Forward,			8045	37
By C. Edmonson, collector of Elizabeth tp. for		1822,	20	30½
Gabriel Peterson,	Mifflin,	1822,	439	37½
John Henry,	St. Clair,	1822,	243	62½
Samuel Scott,	Robinson,	1822,	152	59½
Charles Jones,	Ohio,	1822,	81	04½
Casper Reel,	Ross,	1822,	266	22½
Robert Porter, Esq.	Deer,	1822,	37	85
John Pillars,	Indiana,	1822,	69	49¾
Total amount due by collectors as above stated,			9355	88¾
Balance due from the estate of John Wilkins a former treasurer, besides interest,			2159	75½
Amount due from the estate of Robert Graham, a former treasurer, besides interest,			3911	88¾
Total amount due, including lost taxes, and commissions for collecting,			15,427	33½

GIVEN under our hands, at the Commissioners' Office, at the City of Pittsburgh, the 28th day of January, A. D. 1824.

JOHN WILSON,
WILLIAM WOODS,
DAVID COON,
} *Commissioners of Allegheny County.*

Attest—JOHN PATTERSON, *Clerk.*

FOR RENT,
The Dwelling House
On Front street, near Market street,
Now occupied by Mr. Cotter.

ALSO—

The Warehouse,
Adjoining the above.

The terms will be reasonable. Apply to
Geo. Miltenberger.

Jan. 30.—tf

FURS.

Mackinaw Muskrat Skins,
BY THE PACK, and
Beaver, by the pound,
FOR SALE, BY
Christopher Magee,
Pittsburgh, August 15 tf. *Market Street*

JUSTICES' BLANKS,
For sale at this Office.

JAMES M. BRUNOT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAS his Office in the house now occupied by his father, Dr. Felix Brunot, on Liberty street, nearly opposite the Pittsburgh Brewery.
Jan. 16.—3tecos

PRINTERS' INK.
A FEW KEGS, manufactured by Mr. Spayth, of Greensburgh, for sale at this office.
January 9, 1824.

THE MOB AT CARLISLE.

As a matter of news, we present some articles from the Carlisle Volunteer, in relation to the appointments made by Governor Shulze in Cumberland county. When the appointments for Philadelphia are announced; and if as is rumored, the predominancy of John Binns' influence shall be made manifest, the great guns will report. As yet we have only the firing of small arms.—*Har. Chron.*

From the Volunteer.

Facts submitted to a candid community.

In 1812, after the commencement of war with England, both *John P. Helfenstein* and *Jacob Hendel*, were ACTIVE OPPOSERS of the State and United States' administration—those of Snyder and of Madison: and in 1820 they were supporters of Hiester's election. It is believed that J. P. Helfenstein has *not* since he first came to this county, until 1823, voted a single democratic ticket. On the contrary, it is a notorious truth, that almost every election, he was one of the *most active supporters of the democratic party* in the county; his influence, however, was never sufficient to give him an ascendency, until he had the co-operation of the *reputed* democratic Governor Shulze.

In 1816 he was placed upon the *federal electoral ticket*, and opposed the election of the revolutionary patriot, *James Monroe*.

In 1817 no man in the county made greater exertions than did John P. Helfenstein, to defeat the election of the democratic candidate for Governor, and indeed the whole democratic ticket.

1818 and '19 he was still found the active enemy to the democratic party.

In 1820, no man could be more active than this same J. P. Helfenstein, to frustrate the views of the democratic party; and when J. Hiester became Governor, Mr. Helfenstein was an applicant for the office he now holds; but Mr. Hiester appointed him Register and Recorder, which office he refused to accept, assigning as a reason, that his *great exertions to promote Hiester's election*, entitled him to the *first* office in the county, and he would accept no other. *Magnanimous man!*

In 1821, though liberal in his abuse of Hiester, Mr. Helfenstein was not only found in the ranks of the enemies of Democracy, but *but he was a candidate* for the General Assembly on *the Federal Ticket!* And although the MOST VILLANOUS MEANS were made use of by some of those immediately in his confidence, with the view of securing his election, and defeating the regular democratic ticket, he received of 2206 votes in the county, but 369! *Here is popularity for ye!* [More of this anon.]

1822 found him still opposed to the Democratic ticket. Yet notwithstanding all this, and in opposition to the wishes of 99 of every 100 *democratic* citizens of Cumberland county, has ☞ *J. Andrew Shulze* appointed *J. P. Helfenstein* Prothonotary of Cumberland county! O tempora! Proh pudor!

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Governor, *J. Andrew Shulze*, never opened or broke the seals of the communications to him in favor of *Gen. M'Coy, Wm Line, Esq Joseph Pearson, or Mr. Williams*; they lay among his papers just as they were handed to him—unopened!! This conduct in a Governor is a contempt of the popular will; and it is as reprehensible as that of a judge who would pass sentence of death upon his fellow citizens, without allowing them the benefit of a trial.

Harrisburgh, Jan. 24. *A Witness.*

To J. Andrew Shulze, Governor of Pennsylvania.

Sir—The following appears to be the criterion with you for making appointments to offices; and if the applicants come *up to the trig*, you are not supposed to be *squeamish* about their *honesty* or other qualifications—they are eligible.

Has he been a turncoat Federalist?
Was his father a Clergyman?
Has he brothers that are clergymen?
Was he opposed to Bryan's nomination?
Is he despised by the undeviating democrats?
Can he blow, blast, and blow well?

Is he opposed to the democratic members from the county, then he gets a commission, no odds who gainsays it. *Nine Hundred.*

New-York, January 24.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

The barque Leopard, Crafts, has arrived at Newport from Buenos Ayres. We are indebted to a mercantile friend for the following highly interesting extracts of letters from that place, dated the 4th of November.

"The last news from Peru, they say, received two days since, is very favorable to the cause of the patriots. Our dates from Lima are to the 16th of October.—Bolivar arrived there on the 1st. He was received with great joy, and constituted chief of the republic, with unlimited powers. An expedition of 2900 men sailed from Chili on the 4th inst. to assist Peru. Gen. St. Cruz had obtained a considerable victory over the Spanish General Valdes, near the Desaguardo. Gen. St. Cruz was at Arquipa with a force it is said, of 9000 men. La Serna, the viceroy, had evacuated Cusco, in order to form a junction with Caterac. In short, the affairs of the patriots had taken a very favorable turn, and there appears to be little doubt but they will soon get rid of the old Spaniards. As soon as this takes place, a great trade will be opened at Buenos Ayres. Flour had been sold at Lima as low as six dollars per barrel, on board; it got up, however, to seventeen dollars. The convention made here with the Spanish deputies for a general armistice, has not been ratified in Peru, as might be expected from the prosperous state of the American cause."

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having made arrangements to remove to Cincinnati on the first of April next, request all those indebted to them to call and settle their respective accounts, by note or otherwise, on or before that day. Those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of proper officers for collection, without respect to persons.

M. P. Cassilly and Co.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6, 2t

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1824.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Mr. Editor,—I am not sure that I precisely comprehend the drift of the following communication, which I have been requested by its author to hand to you; nor am I quite certain that the writer is entirely safe from the charge of plagiarism. I have not just now before me the Address of the caucus committee, lately published in the Statesman, but the following seems so like a part of what I recollect of that document, that I strongly suspect it was actually copied from it.—Having given this hint to you and your readers, you may examine for yourselves. Q.

FROM THE CAUCUS ORACLE.

The Oracle states that as soon as the true and faithful subjects of King Caucus heard of his late and dangerous illness, occasioned by the desperate *resolution* of fourteen regicides, who, with republican malice aforethought, had made a thrust, with the dagger of free and unbiassed elections, at the heart of their beloved monarch, they assembled at Caucus Hall, to deliberate on the interesting event. The meeting being duly organized, one of the subjects arose and addressed the brethren as follows:

"Compelled by considerations of duty, at this momentous period, to address you on the most imposing subject that has ever agitated our beloved party,* I beg your serious and earnest attention to *my propositions and arguments*, that if, after giving them their due weight and consideration, you should differ from *me* in opinion, I may not attribute to *myself* the melancholy failure of a conscientious endeavor to promote *the restoration of King Caucus*, with whom, for so many years, it has been *my* chief pleasure to have acted.

"The question now submitted to your consideration, is one of vital importance to *our* party. It is no less than that of the ability of the *caucusites* to restore their *King*, and retain their predominant influence in the government, or the ability of the *people* to acquire their former control over the elections of the Union.

"To pursue *our* party through all their intrigues and machinations, and to show the rise and progress of *our* schemes, for the attainment of the important object, is now unnecessary. It is a subject that has exhausted abler *heads*, and a recurrence to which, in the present state of *our affairs*, would be useless. A more critical opportunity for the advancement of *the people's* rights, than the present crisis presents, could not probably be offered. The designs of Providence are truly inscrutable, giving to good men conjunctures favorable to their designs, as well as to bad. It therefore only remains for the latter to watch with jealous scrutiny the plans laid by the enemies of their principles; to take advantage of circumstances as they arise, and to defeat, by circumspection and *intrigue*, the devices plotted for *our* prostration and ruin.

"It was the remark of a masterly statesman, at the commencement of the struggle that terminated in *American* freedom, that it was the grand maxim of the tories to unite the people of Great Britain, and divide those of America." Had the same distinguished statesman survived to the present hour, he would have found *us*, *true caucusites*, *in conclave*, and struggling to unite those who are hostile to the genuine principles of republicanism, and to divide the *people*, whose feelings are most congenial to the spirit of our free institutions; and perhaps he would have been called upon to deplore, that instead of the *people* being actuated by one great, wise, active and noble spirit; one masterly soul animating one vigorous body, *they* had fallen into a state of disunion more complete than the most sanguine *caucusite* could ever have hoped, or the most timid friend of his country could ever have feared.

"If, by the *death of our King*, a mere change of *our* party's *name* was *only* to be apprehended, it would not be a subject of such deep and melancholy regret to every *loyal* bosom. But when, in such an event, we anticipate the destruction of those *schemes* so nobly *devised* by our ancestors, and transmitted to us, *across the Atlantic*, with so many associations that should render them dear to our hearts, we can find no language of sufficient force to convey our apprehensions, at the dark vista that is opening before us.

"The torch of discord has heretofore been hurled among us, but no *event* before has awakened our fears; *nothing* before has driven *our* party from its firm and manly stand; *nothing* before has prevented our entering *our halls of secrecy*, and acting on those principles, which, if they fail of *ultimate* success, have nevertheless, resulted, in *many instances*, favorably to our wishes. But now, all that has given us strength and energy; all that has promoted our triumph; all that shed lustre on our systems; all that has met with the ready assent of *our* wisdom, and all that has raised *our* worth and greatness to power and influence in the nation, is about to *forsake us forever*.

"*King* Caucus' *throne*, the sheet anchor of *our* power; the altar on which all *our* prejudices have been sacrificed; the great and assured bond of *our* party's union, is to give place, to what? To abortive plans, *as we hope*, conceived in the imaginations of the theoretical people, who, unwilling to be guided by *us*, and whom we are incapable of guiding any longer, are about to wreck the *caucus* vessel, on that shore, where the ruin of our present projects may be finally consummated in the ruin of *our kingdom*.

"Such, to our minds, is the dark cloud that now hangs on the skirts of our political horizon; such is the storm about to burst on our devoted heads. During the few moments that yet remain to us, let us endeavor, by experience and skill, to avoid its thunders. Inspired with the spirit of loyalty, armed with a resolution to overcome all difficulties, and devoting ourselves to the instructive lessons which may be found in the books written by those who have long been *familiar* with dangers more discouraging; let us endeavor to *restore our King's health*, which will enable us to defy the storm.

"The futility of the objections offered to *King* Caucus' *domination*, have been so clearly shown, in many recent publications, that it would be an insult upon the understandings of *my* fellow-*subjects*, to renew arguments already become stale by repetition. That it transcends *the* constitutional power, is obvious; that it interferes with *the people's* privileges is apparent; that it is as *replete* with intrigue and corruption as any possible mode that can be devised for concentrating *our* party's *strength*, has been demonstrated by irrefragable arguments; that it is a system devised by *cunning*, sustained by past *deception*, and attended with incalculable benefits to *ourselves*, is evinced by the history of nearly a quarter of a *year*. To what device, then, can *we* resort in *restoring* it? It is an anti-republican measure. What politician of ten years' standing will venture to affirm to the contrary? Who are the fathers, the patriarchs, of *this royal* party? Who have conformed to it, and been elected and *rewarded* by it? Is there one of its opponents who would not think himself amply rewarded for the exertions of his life, could he have it believed, that he was as *great an enemy to our kingdom*, as Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Monroe, and their contemporaries in the political arena? For these men deemed the caucus system, the *mill-stone of aristocratic* power.

"We have indeed fallen on evil times, if a system devised and sanctioned by such a venerable and distinguished *personage as King Caucus*, is to be superceded by the notions of the day."

The responses of the Oracle became so indistinct that the stenographer could follow no further. He however very distinctly understood, that persons of eminence among the faculty were added to the list of those appointed to attend His Majesty during his dangerous illness.

*The words in italics were but faintly heard from the Oracle, and the stenographer would not be qualified that they are precisely the same as uttered; but he is sure they fully express the sentiments of caucusites, if they are not the words verbatim, used by the speaker when announcing those sentiments

Congress.

The following very interesting letter we copy from the New-York Statesman. It is no doubt from the pen of Mr. Carter, one of the editors, now in Washington City, reporting the proceedings of Congress for that paper.

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Washington to his friend in New-York.

"Saturday 24th January has been entered in my memorandum among the *dies festi*—the fortunate days of my life, since it has afforded me a fair opportunity of seeing two such minds, as those of Mr. Webster of Massachusetts and Mr. Randolph of Virginia, come into direct collision It was emphatically a combat between two giants in intellect, in which it is probable both of the speakers put all the powers of oratary in requisition, as they had time to prepare and seemed equally interested in the great question under discussion In relation to the subject of the debate, as well as to the characters of the orators, who were arrayed (I will not make use of the diminutive word *pitted*) against each other on this occasion, it may be said with emphasis,

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.'

It must be confessed, that Mr. Webster enjoyed some obvious advantages over Mr. Randolph. The latter is ten or fifteen years older than the former; a disparity in age at that period of life, which, although it may have added something to experience and knowledge, has detracted much from the vigor, elasticity, and brilliancy of the mind. Mr. Randolph's constitution is shattered, and his health impaired; while Mr. Webster may be said in great truth, to possess the *mens sana in sano corpore*—a vigorous and sound mind, in an athletic and healthy body. The one, to make use of his own emphatic phrase, applied to himself in debate a few days ago, "is not what he has been." He has past the zenith of his glory, and his declining orb has been shorn of the splendour of its beams, although the compass of its disk and of its magnitude is still visible and clearly marked. Of the other it may be said, he is now in the bright ascendant of his fame, hurrying onward in his splendid career, and attracting the gaze and admiration of the country.

But I find myself suddenly and unexpectedly in the heavens, ranging among suns and planets; and there must be a sad fall in cowering again to earth. It is not my intention to attempt a sketch of the debate, which took place to-day, since the whole of it would make a long story. You will doubtless enjoy the pleasure of reading a correct report of it in the newspapers, as at least half a dozen of pens were busily employed in taking notes, and the corps of stenographers, by their joint efforts, probably did not permit many ideas to escape them. But you must be aware how utterly impossible it is to embody genuine eloquence. The effort to seize and bind the flashes of intellect, the coruscations of genius—the graces of oratory—to represent on paper the emphatic pauses of the speaker, the intonations of his voice, the force of his gestures, the fire of his eye and the animation of his countenance, would be as vain as to attempt to throw fetters around a volley of lightning and chain it to the earth. A comparison of the speeches of Mr. Williams of New York, as *reported*, with his speeches as *delivered*, has often led me to make this remark, which has been corroborated by my experience at the present session of Congress. The speakers in the newspapers are no more like the speakers in the fervor of debate, upon the floor of Congress, however accurately their words may be copied, than are the cold and inanimate and lifeless relics of the dead like the features of the living, breathing with fire, vivacity and spirit. From similar causes, it is probable we have no adequate idea of the eloquence of Demosthenes, Cicero, and all the great models which have long been the admiration of the world. The tradition of our fathers still ascribes to the popular preacher Whitfield, powers of persuasion, of which we trust the descendants of the *rapid* speaker, which he has left embodied in his sermons.

My propensity to digression this evening appears irresistible, but I will endeavor once more to return to the subject. I was about to say, that as other pens would furnish you with the substance of the speeches of Mr. Randolph and Mr. Webster, I would attempt a sketch of the manner, with some of the pleasantries and other circumstances attending the debate. It is remarked of Mr. Randolph, that he never makes a speech without throwing into it some original and memorable saying, which is treasured up and retained by the audience. This was the case to-day, although his speech was pronounced by those who knew him best not to be one of his happiest efforts, even at this period of his life.

But without further preliminaries, you may suppose all the members of the House at their seats before twelve o'clock to-day, participating in the curiosity of the public to witness the debate, many of them never having heard a formal speech from Mr. Randolph, and all of them anxious to listen to his eloquence, and to see what arguments he could produce on an interesting question. You may suppose the area behind the speaker's chair; the spacious aisles around the bar of the House; and the extensive galleries through all their ranges of seats, mounting one above another, like an amphitheatre, filled with ladies, with the members of the senate, with foreign ministers, with public functionaries of various descriptions, with the multitude of strangers now at Washington, and with citizens of the metropolis. You may suppose one vacant chair in the House, after the proceedings of the morning commenced, and that all eyes are turned to it with fearful solicitude, lest the occupant was taken suddenly ill, and might not be able to come out and join in the debate. You may suppose a little after 12 the door opens, and all heads are turned, and peep over the gallery to see who enters. A bustle runs through the multitude, and a whisper rapidly circulates from one to another, "Mr. Randolph has come." No one could mistake the man who had seen him before, or ever heard him described. You discover a tall, straight, slender figure, say about six feet in height, with remarkably long limbs, small and sallow features, advancing with a hasty step, having in it a little of the gravity and stateliness of the ordinary Virginia gait. He uniformly wears a neat fur cap, a white cloth great coat, or rather coatee, with heavy capes, light small clothes, white stockings, with an additional pair of socks, coming above his shoes, about his ankles. He wears his gloves even when he is speaking—When his cap is removed, which is seldom the case, except when he arises to address the chair, you see a fine head of black hair, apparently untouched by the frost of age, combed smoothly before, slightly parted upon his forehead, and long behind, being tied near his head, by a single string. At a distance, the contour of his features gives him a young appearance; but on a nearer view, the marks of an infirm constitution, and the deep traces of thought become visible.

Accustomed to hear Mr. Randolph spoken of, and to consider him as remarkable for little else than his vivid imagination, his keen satirical powers, and the polished shafts of his wit, I was disappointed in finding about him so much of the dignity and gravity of the statesman, such depth of reflection, so wide a range and forecast of thought, and so deep an interest in his subject. Perhaps his faculties were less playful to-day than they are on most occasions; for in his exordium he declared his solemn conviction, that the resolution under discussion involved a more serious and important question, than any subject which had been in debate, since he had taken his seat in the House, in 1799. Be this as it may, his manner, on this occasion, was unusually dignified, serious and impressive. Even when his wit and satire made others laugh, you could not see the muscles of his face relax in the slightest degree from their gravity, and his countenance gave no intimation when the poisoned arrow was to be launched from his bow. He speaks with great deliberation, making long and emphatic pauses, which sometimes express more than even his words themselves. His eloquence is never hurried, vehement and impassioned evincing an excitement of the mind, and a predominance of feeling. In this respect he differs very widely from most of the orators which his own state has produced. He is never carried away himself, nor carries away the hearer with any sudden glow of thought, ardor of imagination, or bursts of passion.

Mr. Randolph may be regarded as one of the most finished orators of the age. His eloquence is not spontaneous and untutored, but has been formed by a severe study of the best models, and trained by the precepts of the ablest masters.—Burke, Chatham and Fox, with the ancient orators whom even these great men imitated, have been his prototypes and instructors.

There is a volume of Burke now in the library of Congress, which contains copious marginal notes in the hand-writing of Mr. Randolph, evincing how closely he has studied and copied his great exemplar. His voice, which is naturally clear and harmonious, but neither full nor majestic, has been disciplined to the most exact modulations and cadence, and its silver tones pierce like a two edged sword, being directed to its object by a glance of his eye or a significant gesture of his finger. His gestures are not numerous, but expressive, forcible and graceful. Long and severe study, with close observation of men and things, has stored his mind with almost every species of knowledge, and his images, figures and illustrations, are chaste, classical and apposite. Perhaps no person in the country is better acquainted with the English language. He has made it a study, and knows the force of every word and phrase he uses. His language is therefore scrupulously correct, his arrangements exact, and his periods full, polished and harmonious.

Such may be considered a general outline of Mr. Randolph's eloquence, which his speech today exemplified, together with those characteristic traits, peculiarities, or if you please, excentricities, by which he is distinguished.

[Here a column is taken up by the letter-writer in giving an outline of Mr. Randolph's speech. As we published the speech entire last week, we omit this part of the letter, and pass on to the writer's notice of Mr. Webster's speech.]

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Farewell.

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February 2.—The principal part of this day's sitting was spent in committee of the whole, on a bill to authorize the appointment of two additional Indian agents, to be located west of the Mississippi, chiefly with a view to limit the depredations of the Osages, who are now committing outrages on the western frontier settlers—all the orders of the day, being previously postponed, to take up this bill, on the question of filling the blank, on motion of Mr. Cocke, with $1300, a long and desultory debate arose, which lasted upwards of two hours, wherein Messrs. Cocke, Cook, Conway, and Clay, supported, and Messrs. Ross, Rankin, Floyd, and Vance, opposed the bill; when, finally, the House refused to fill up the blank; and, on motion of Mr. Foote, the bill was laid on the table.

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Mr. *J. S. Barbour* rose to deliver his sentiments with regard to this bill; a task which he felt more than usually difficult, after the splendid eloquence which had already been exhibited on the subject. If the power which was contended for was not possessed by the House amongst those which are derived from necessary implication, it would travel out of the line of its duty to usurp it. If, however, it did possess the power, it was imperative upon the House to exert it for the good of the country. He contended that the House did possess the power. He first derived from the constitution a power, on the part of Congress, to purchase soil, and exercise a proprietory right over such soil. He insisted that the clause which gave a power to erect dock-yards, forts, &c. gave also a power to make roads and canals for the purpose of conveying munitions of war, &c. to these yards and forts. Otherwise, the power merely was given, without the means to exert it. He glanced at the absurdity of the proposition that certain duties were required of the government, if the means of fulfilling them were to be withheld from the government. He replied to the arguments of his honorable colleague (Mr. Stevenson;) and, after arguing that the requisite power was vested in Congress, contended that it mattered little what impediments gentlemen might raise up to its exercise; for the authority which gives the power, justifies the House in the adoption of the means best adapted to the carrying of it into effect. He considered it a right inherent in the government, and founded in the very nature of our institutions, to seize private property, even against the will of its owner, in order to apply it to the public good. If the government did not possess this power, it was shackled, limited, and unfit for the great purpose of public prosperity. He resisted the idea of any discord or danger to the state governments which might be supposed to arise from the exercise of this power. He contended that the surest and the constitutional guarantee for the preservation of the general and state governments was to be found in the frequency of elections, in the continual returns of the representatives to their constituents, to be tried by the censorative principle which the people have wisely retained in their hands. He referred to the variety of evils which had resulted at different times, from the number and character of those who had become expounders of the constitution, and concluded with voting for the measure.

Mr. *Tucker*, of Va. commenced a series of remarks on the different meanings which had been attached to the word "establish," which he considered as intending to convey the giving stability by legal enactment to that which might have been exerted before. He did not concur in opinion with those who found in the constitution the authority for the measure in question. Among other objections which he urged to the measure, was the immense patronage which it would throw into the hands of the executive, and which would be full of danger to the independence of Congress.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 31

Mr. Diven delivered the following *Report:*

The committee to whom was referred the resolution of the House, relative to the appointments of Justices of the Peace by the late Governor respectfully

REPORT: The preamble to the resolution presents to the consideration of the committee four distinct propositions:

1. That the appointments of Justices of the Peace during the administration of the late Governor, have been unprecedented in number, particularly since the last general election.

2. That such unprecedented appointments are not conformable to the spirit of our constitution.

3. That they are more numerous than the public exigencies require.

4. That the making of these appointments is an abuse of power on the part of the late Governor.

In complying with the requisitions of the resolution, the committee found it convenient to prepare, and annex hereto, a distinct table of the number of Justices of the Peace now acting in the Commonwealth, as appointed by each of the Governors since the adoption of the constitution, and, in more immediate reference to their special duties, they have ascertained the following facts.

That the appointments of Justices of the Peace during the last three years of Gov. Snyder's term of office, beyond which it did not appear to the committee necessary to take a retrospect, amounted to 350.

During the same period of Gov. Findlay's term, to 478:

During the same period of Gov. Hiester's term, to 724.

Thus it appears, that, making a reasonable allowance for the additional number required in consequence of the increase of population, there would be a considerable surplus in Governor Hiester's appointments, beyond the greatest number commissioned by either of his predecessors.

It is also to be remarked, that the number appointed by Gov. Hiester, from the commencement of his term, to within one month of the termination thereof, amounts to 473; which number, making allowance still for the increase of population, is fully equal to the whole number appointed during a similar term, by either of his said predecessors; and having been tested by the experience of nine years, may be presumed to be a competent number. In addition to this, there remains, appointed by him, within the last month of his administration, the number of 251.

By the 5th article of the constitution of this Commonwealth, section 10th, it is ordained—

"The Governor shall appoint a competent number of Justices of the Peace, in "such convenient districts of each county, as are, or shall be directed by law; "they shall be appointed during good behaviour, but may be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or of any "infamous crime, or on address of both "houses of the Legislature."

Your committee are not prepared to assert that the number of Justices appointed by Governor Hiester as before mentioned, up to the last month of his term, is more than the "competent number" directed by the constitution; but they have no hesitation in saying, that the appointment of 251, within the last month of his term, in addition to the competent number previously appointed, is more than the exigencies of the community require, and a signal abuse of his constitutional prerogative.

Having made this plain exposition of facts, and expressed the inference therefrom, with which your committee has been irresistably impressed, they respectfully offer the following resolution—

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The report and resolution were ordered to lie on the table.

A DUEL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lee county, Va. to a member of the Legislature, dated

Jonesville, 11th Jan. 1824

"We have had a duel fought in this county since you left here, between two negro fellows belonging to Edward Pennington and John Hoover. The fellow belonging to Pennington fell dead at the crack of the gun; the other survived a few days. I understand they differed about a girl belonging to Pennington."

The Little Pedestrian.—A little boy, advertised in the Charleston papers as lost, has returned to his parents, after having performed a journey of 144 miles during his absence. It appears that he had lost a seven-penny piece that had been intrusted to him, which rendered him so uneasy that he made directly for the interior, walking at the rate of three miles an hour. When he had got within eight miles of Orangeburgh, it occurred to him that he might as well come back again. Having commenced his journey without any means, in order to get bread at one stage of his tour, he exchanged the crape off his hat for a hoe-cake. Some wagons kindly assisted him on the way down.

N. Y. E. Post.

The first edition of the Pilot (1500 copies) has been sold, and a second is in press

Which he will sell lower ... burgh, Jan. 9 1824.—4t

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1824.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette

Mr. Editor,—I am not sure that I precisely comprehend the drift of the following communication, which I have been requested by its author to hand to you; nor am I quite certain that the writer is entirely safe from the charge of plagiarism. I have not just now before me the Address of the caucus committee, lately published in the Statesman, but the following seems so like a part of what I recollect of that document, that I strongly suspect it was actually copied from it.—Having given this hint to you and your readers, you may examine for yourselves. Q.

FROM THE CAUCUS ORACLE.

The Oracle states that as soon as the true and faithful subjects of King Caucus heard of his late and dangerous illness, occasioned by the desperate *resolution* of fourteen regicides, who, with republican malice aforethought, had made a thrust, with the dagger of free and unbiassed elections, at the heart of their beloved monarch, they assembled at Caucus Hall, to deliberate on the interesting event. The meeting being duly organized, one of the subjects arose and addressed the brethren as follows:

"Compelled by considerations of duty, at this momentous period, to address you on the most imposing subject that has ever agitated our beloved *party*,* I beg your serious and earnest attention to *my propositions and arguments*, that if, after giving them their due weight and consideration, you should differ from *me* in opinion, *I* may not attribute to *myself* the melancholy failure of a conscientious endeavor to promote *the restoration of King Caucus*, with whom, for so many years, it has been *my* chief pleasure to have acted.

"The question now submitted to your consideration, is one of vital importance to *our* party. It is no less than that of the ability of the *caucusites* to restore their *King*, and retain their predominant influence in the government, or the ability of the *people* to acquire their former control over the elections of the Union.

"To pursue *our* party through all their intrigues and machinations, and to show the rise and progress of *our* schemes, for the attainment of the important object, is now unnecessary. It is a subject that has exhausted ablest *heads*, and a recurrence to which, in the present state of *our affairs*, would be useless. A more critical opportunity for the advancement of *the people's* rights, than the present crisis presents, could not probably be offered. The designs of Providence are truly inscrutable, giving to good men conjunctures favorable to their designs, as well as to bad. It therefore only remains for the latter to watch with jealous scrutiny the plans laid by the enemies of their principles; to take advantage of circumstances as they arise, and to defeat, by circumspection and *intrigue*, the devices plotted for *our* prostration and ruin.

"It was the remark of a masterly statesman, at the commencement of the struggle that terminated in *American* freedom, that it was the grand maxim of the tories to unite the people of Great Britain, and divide those of America." Had the same distinguished statesman survived to the present hour, he would have found *us, true caucusites, in conclave*, and struggling to unite those who are hostile to the genuine principles of republicanism, and to divide the *people*, whose feelings are most congenial to the spirit of our free institutions: and perhaps he would have been called upon to deplore, that instead of the *people* being actuated by one great, wise, active and noble spirit; one masterly soul animating one vigorous body, *they* had fallen into a state of disunion more complete than the most sanguine *caucusite* could ever have hoped, or the most timid friend of his country could ever have feared.

"If, by the *death of our King*, a mere change of *our* party's *name* was *only* to be apprehended, it would not be a subject of such deep and melancholy regret to every *loyal* bosom. But when, in such an event, we anticipate the destruction of those *schemes* so nobly *devised* by our ancestors, and transmitted to us, *across the Atlantic*, with so many associations that should render them dear to our hearts, we can find no language of sufficient force to convey our apprehensions, at the dark vista that is opening before us.

"The torch of discord has heretofore been hurled among us, but no *event* before has awakened our fears; *nothing* before has driven *our* party from its firm and manly stand; *nothing* before has prevented our entering *our halls of secrecy*, and acting on those principles, which, if they fail of *ultimate* success, have nevertheless, resulted, in *many instances*, favorably to our wishes. But now, all that has given us strength and energy; all that has promoted our triumph; all that shed lustre on our systems; all that has met with the ready assent of *our* wisdom, and all that has raised *our* worth and greatness to power and influence in the nation, is about to *forsake us forever*.

"*King* Caucus' *throne*, the sheet anchor of *our* power; the altar on which all *our* prejudices have been sacrificed; the great and assured bond of *our* party's union, is to give place, to what? To abortive plans, *as we hope*, conceived in the imaginations of the theoretical people, who, unwilling to be guided by *us*, and whom we are incapable of guiding any longer, are about to wreck the *caucus* vessel, on that shore, where the ruin of our present projects may be finally consummated in the ruin of *our kingdom*.

"Such, to our minds, is the dark cloud that now hangs on the skirts of our political horizon; such is the storm about to burst on our devoted heads. During the few moments that yet remain to us, let us endeavor, by experience and skill, to avoid its thunders. Inspired with the spirit of loyalty, armed with a resolution to overcome all difficulties, and devoting ourselves to the instructive lessons which may be found in the books written by those who have long been *familiar* with dangers more discouraging; let us endeavor to *restore our King's health*, which will enable us to defy the storm.

"The futility of the objections offered to *King* Caucus' *domination*, have been so clearly shown, in many recent publications, that it would be an insult upon the understandings of *my* fellow-*subjects*, to renew arguments already become stale by repetition. That it transcends *the* constitutional power, is obvious; that it interferes with *the people's* privileges is apparent; that it is as *replete* with intrigue and corruption as any possible mode that can be devised for concentrating *our* party's *strength*, has been demonstrated by irrefragable arguments; that it is a system devised by *cunning*, sustained by past *deception*, and attended with incalculable benefits to *ourselves*, is evinced by the history of nearly a quarter of a *year*. To what device, then, can *we* resort in *restoring* it? It is an anti-republican measure. What politician of ten years' standing will venture to affirm to the contrary? Who are the fathers, the patriarchs, of *this royal* party? Who have conformed to it, and been elected and *rewarded* by it? Is there one of its opponents who would not think himself amply rewarded for the exertions of his life, could he have it believed, that he was as *great an enemy to our kingdom*, as Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Monroe, and their contemporaries in the political arena? For these men deemed the caucus system, the *mill-stone* of *aristocratic* power.

"We have indeed fallen on evil times, if a system devised and sanctioned by such a venerable and distinguished *personage as King Caucus*, is to be superceded by the notions of the day."

The responses of the Oracle became so indistinct that the stenographer could follow no further. He however very distinctly understood, that persons of eminence among the faculty were added to the list of those appointed to attend His Majesty during his dangerous illness.

*The words in italics were but faintly heard from the Oracle, and the stenographer would not be qualified that they are precisely the same as uttered; but he is sure they fully express the sentiments of caucusites, if they are not the words verbatim, used by the speaker when announcing those sentiments

Congress.

The following very interesting letter we copy from the New-York Statesman. It is no doubt from the pen of Mr. Carter, one of the editors, now in Washington City, reporting the proceedings of Congress for that paper.

Extract of a private letter from a gentleman in Washington to his friend in New-York.

"Saturday 24th January has been entered in my memorandum among the *dies festi*—the fortunate days of my life, since it has afforded me a fair opportunity of seeing two such minds, as those of Mr. Webster of Massachusetts and Mr. Randolph of Virginia, come into direct collision. It was emphatically a combat between two giants in intellect, in which it is probable both of the speakers put all the powers of oratory in requisition, as they had time to prepare and seemed equally interested in the great question under discussion. In relation to the subject of the debate, as well as to the characters of the orators, who were arrayed (I will not make use of the diminutive word *pitted*) against each other on this occasion, it may be said with emphasis,

"When Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war.'

It must be confessed, that Mr. Webster enjoyed some obvious advantages over Mr. Randolph. The latter is ten or fifteen years older than the former; a disparity in age at that period of life, which, although it may have added something to experience and knowledge, has detracted much from the vigor, elasticity, and brilliancy of the mind. Mr. Randolph's constitution is shattered, and his health impaired; while Mr. Webster may be said in great truth, to possess the *mens sana in sano corpore*—a vigorous and sound mind, in an athletic and healthy body. The one, to make use of his own emphatic phrase, applied to himself in debate a few days ago, "is not what he has been." He has past the zenith of his glory, and his declining orb has been shorn of the splendour of its beams, although the compass of its disk and of its magnitude is still visible and clearly marked. Of the other it may be said, he is now in the bright ascendant of his fame, hurrying onward in his splendid career, and attracting the gaze and admiration of the country.

But I find myself suddenly and unexpectedly in the heavens, ranging among suns and planets; and there must be a sad fall in cowering again to earth. It is not my intention to attempt a sketch of the debate, which took place to-day, since the whole of it would make a long story. You will doubtless enjoy the pleasure of reading a correct report of it in the newspapers, as at least half a dozen of pens were busily employed in taking notes, and the corps of stenographers, by their joint efforts, probably did not permit many ideas to escape them. But you must be aware how utterly impossible it is to embody genuine eloquence. The effort to seize and bind the flashes of intellect, the coruscations of genius—the graces of oratory—to represent on paper the emphatic pauses of the speaker, the intonations of his voice, the force of his gestures, the fire of his eye and the animation of his countenance, would be as vain as to attempt to throw fetters around a volley of lightning and chain it to the earth. A comparison of the speeches of Mr. Williams of New York, as *reported*, with his speeches as *delivered*, has often led me to make this remark, which has been corroborated by my experience at the present session of Congress. The speakers in the newspapers are no more like the speakers in the fervor of debate, upon the floor of Congress, however accurately their words may be copied, than are the cold and inanimate and lifeless relics of the dead like the features of the living, breathing with fire, vivacity and spirit. From similar causes, it is probable we have no adequate idea of the eloquence of Demosthenes, Cicero, and all the great models which have long been the admiration of the world. The tradition of our fathers still ascribes to the popular preacher Whitfield, powers of persuasion, of which no traces are discoverable in the *caput mortuum*, which he has left embodied in his sermons.

My propensity to digression this evening appears incurable; but I will endeavor once more to return to the subject. I was about to say, that as other pens would furnish you with the *substance* of the speeches of Mr. Randolph and Mr. Webster, I would attempt a sketch of the *manner*, with some of the pleasantries and other circumstances attending the debate. It is remarked of Mr. Randolph, that he never makes a speech without throwing into it some original and memorable saying, which is treasured up and retained by the audience. This was the case to-day, although his speech was pronounced by those who knew him best not to be one of his happiest efforts, even at this period of his life.

But without further preliminaries, you may suppose all the members of the House at their seats before twelve o'clock to-day, participating in the curiosity of the public to witness the debate, many of them never having heard a formal speech from Mr. Randolph, and all of them anxious to listen to his eloquence, and to see what arguments he could produce on an interesting question. You may suppose the area behind the speaker's chair; the spacious aisles around the bar of the House; and the extensive galleries through all their ranges of seats, mounting one above another, like an amphitheatre, filled with ladies, with the members of the senate, with foreign ministers, with public functionaries of various descriptions, with the multitude of strangers now at Washington, and with citizens of the metropolis. You may suppose one vacant chair in the House, after the proceedings of the morning commenced, and that all eyes are turned to it with fearful solicitude, lest the occupant was taken suddenly ill, and might not be able to come out and join in the debate. You may suppose a little after 12 the door opens, and all heads are turned, and peep over the gallery to see who enters. A bustle runs through the multitude, and a whisper rapidly circulates from one to another, "Mr. Randolph has come." No one could mistake the man who had seen him before, or ever heard him described. You discover a tall, straight, slender figure, say about six feet in height, with remarkably long limbs, small and sallow features, advancing with a hasty step, having in it a little of the gravity and stateliness of the ordinary Virginia gait. He uniformly wears a neat fur cap, a white cloth great coat, or rather coatee, with heavy capes, light small clothes, white stockings, with an additional pair of socks, coming above his shoes, about his ankles. He wears his gloves even when he is speaking.—When his cap is removed, which is seldom the case, except when he arises to address the chair, you see a fine head of black hair, apparently untouched by the frost of age, combed smoothly before, slightly parted upon his forehead, and long behind, being tied near his head, by a single string. At a distance, the contour of his features gives him a young appearance; but on a nearer view, the marks of an infirm constitution, and the deep traces of thought become visible.

Accustomed to hear Mr. Randolph spoken of, and to consider him as remarkable for little else than his vivid imagination, his keen satirical powers, and the polished shafts of his wit, I was disappointed in finding about him so much of the dignity and gravity of the statesman, such depth of reflection, so wide a range and forecast of thought, and so deep an interest in his subject. Perhaps his faculties were less playful to-day than they are on most occasions; for in his exordium he declared his solemn conviction, that the resolution under discussion involved a more serious and important question, than any subject which had been in debate, since he had taken his seat in the House, in 1799. Be this as it may, his manner, on this occasion, was unusually dignified, serious and impressive. Even when his wit and satire made others laugh, you could not see the muscles of his face relax in the slightest degree from their gravity, and his countenance gave no intimation when the poisoned arrow was to be launched from his bow. He speaks with great deliberation, making long and emphatic pauses, which sometimes express more than even his words themselves. His eloquence is never hurried, vehement and impassioned evincing an excitement of the mind, and a predominance of feeling. In this respect he differs very widely from most of the orators which his own state has produced. He is never carried away himself, nor carries away the hearer with any sudden glow of thought, ardor of imagination, or bursts of passion.

Mr. Randolph may be regarded as one of the most finished orators of the age. His eloquence is not spontaneous and untutored, but has been formed by a severe study of the best models, and trained by the precepts of the ablest masters.—Burke, Chatham and Fox, with the ancient orators whom even these great men imitated, have been his prototypes and instructors.

There is a volume of Burke now in the library of Congress, which contains copious marginal notes in the hand-writing of Mr. Randolph, evincing how closely he has studied and copied his great exemplar. His voice, which is naturally clear and harmonious, but neither full nor majestic, has been disciplined to the most exact modulations and cadence, and its silver tones pierce like a two edged sword, being directed to its object by a glance of his eye or a significant gesture of his finger. His gestures are not numerous, but expressive, forcible and graceful. Long and severe study, with close observation of men and things, has stored his mind with almost every species of knowledge, and his images, figures and illustrations, are chaste, classical and apposite. Perhaps no person in the country is better acquainted with the English language. He has made it a study, and knows the force of every word and phrase he uses. His language is therefore scrupulously correct, his arrangements exact, and his periods full, polished and harmonious.

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Farewell.

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February 2.—The principal part of this day's sitting was spent in committee of the whole, on a bill to authorize the appointment of two additional Indian agents, to be located west of the Mississippi, chiefly with a view to limit the depredations of the Osages, who are now committing outrages on the western frontier settlers—all the orders of the day, being previously postponed, to take up this bill, on the question of filling the blank, on motion of Mr. Cocke, with $1300, a long and desultory debate arose, which lasted upwards of two hours, wherein Messrs. Cocke, Cook, Conway, and Clay, supported, and Messrs. Ross, Rankin, Floyd, and Vance, opposed the bill; when, finally, the House refused to fill up the blank; and, on motion of Mr. Foote, the bill was laid on the table.

Feb. 3. The House then resolved itself into a committee on the bill relative to plans, estimates, &c. on the subject of Roads and Canals—Mr. Foot in the chair.

Mr. *J. S. Barbour* rose to deliver his sentiments with regard to this bill; a task which he felt more than usually difficult, after the splendid eloquence which had already been exhibited on the subject. If the power which was contended for was not possessed by the House amongst those which are derived from necessary implication, it would travel out of the line of its duty to usurp it. If, however, it did possess the power, it was imperative upon the House to exert it for the good of the country. He contended that the House did possess the power. He first derived from the constitution a power, on the part of Congress, to purchase soil, and exercise a proprietory right over such soil. He insisted that the clause which gave a power to erect dock-yards, forts, &c. gave also a power to make roads and canals for the purpose of conveying munitions of war, &c. to these yards and forts. Otherwise, the power merely was given, without the means to exert it. He glanced at the absurdity of the proposition that certain duties were required of the government, if the means of fulfilling them were to be withheld from the government. He replied to the arguments of his honorable colleague (Mr. Stevenson;) and, after arguing that the requisite power was vested in Congress, contended that it mattered little what impediments gentlemen might raise up to its exercise; for the authority which gives the power, justifies the House in the adoption of the means best adapted to the carrying of it into effect. He considered it a right inherent in the government, and founded in the very nature of our institutions, to seize private property, even against the will of its owner, in order to apply it to the public good. If the government did not possess this power, it was shackled, limited, and unfit for the great purpose of public prosperity. He resisted the idea of any discord or danger to the state governments which might be supposed to arise from the exercise of this power. He contended that the surest and the constitutional guarantee for the preservation of the general and state governments was to be found in the frequency of elections, in the continual returns of the representatives to their constituents, to be tried by the censorative principle which the people have wisely retained in their hands. He referred to the variety of evils which had resulted at different times, from the number and character of those who had become expounders of the constitution, and concluded with voting for the measure.

Mr. *Tucker*, of Va. commenced a series of remarks on the different meanings which had been attached to the word "establish," which he considered as intending to convey the giving stability by legal enactment to that which might have been exerted before. He did not concur in opinion with those who found in the constitution the authority for the measure in question. Among other objections which he urged to the measure, was the immense patronage which it would throw into the hands of the executive, and which would be full of danger to the independence of Congress.

Legislature of Pennsylvania.

From the Harrisburgh Chronicle.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Jan. 31

Mr. Diven delivered the following Report:

The committee to whom was referred the resolution of the House, relative to the appointments of Justices of the Peace by the late Governor respectfully

REPORT: The preamble to the resolution presents to the consideration of the committee four distinct propositions:

1. That the appointments of Justices of the Peace during the administration of the late Governor, have been unprecedented in number, particularly since the last general election.

2. That such unprecedented appointments are not conformable to the spirit of our constitution.

3. That they are more numerous than the public exigencies require.

4. That the making of these appointments is an abuse of power on the part of the late Governor.

In complying with the requisitions of the resolution, the committee found it convenient to prepare, and annex hereto, a distinct table of the number of Justices of the Peace now acting in the Commonwealth, as appointed by each of the Governors since the adoption of the constitution, and, in more immediate reference to their special duties, they have ascertained the following facts.

That the appointments of Justices of the Peace during the last three years of Gov. Snyder's term of office, beyond which it did not appear to the committee necessary to take a retrospect, amounted to 350.

During the same period of Gov. Findlay's term, to 478:

During the same period of Gov. Hiester's term, to 724.

Thus it appears, that, making a reasonable allowance for the additional number required in consequence of the increase of population, there would be a considerable surplus in Governor Hiester's appointments, beyond the greatest number commissioned by either of his predecessors.

It is also to be remarked, that the number appointed by Gov. Hiester, from the commencement of his term, to within one month of the termination thereof, amounts to 473; which number, making allowance still for the increase of population, is fully equal to the whole number appointed during a similar term, by either of his said predecessors; and having been tested by the experience of nine years, may be presumed to be a competent number. In addition to this, there remains, appointed by him, within the last month of his administration, the number of 251.

By the 5th article of the constitution of this Commonwealth, section 10th, it is ordained—

"The Governor shall appoint a competent number of Justices of the Peace, in "such convenient districts of each county, as are, or shall be directed by law; "they shall be appointed during good behaviour, but may be removed on conviction of misbehaviour in office, or of any "infamous crime, or on address of both "houses of the Legislature."

Your committee are not prepared to assert that the number of Justices appointed by Governor Hiester as before mentioned, up to the last month of his term, is more than the "competent number" directed by the constitution; but they have no hesitation in saying, that the appointment of 251, within the last month of his term, in addition to the competent number previously appointed, is more than the exigencies of the community require, and a signal abuse of his constitutional prerogative.

Having made this plain exposition of facts, and expressed the inference therefrom, with which your committee has been irresistably impressed, they respectfully offer the following resolution—

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

The report and resolution were ordered to lie on the table.

A DUEL.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lee county, Va. to a member of the Legislature, dated

Jonesville, 11th Jan. 1824

"We have had a duel fought in this county since you left here, between two negro fellows belonging to Edward Pennington and John Hoover. The fellow belonging to Pennington fell dead at the crack of the gun; the other survived a few days. I understand they differed about a girl belonging to Pennington."

The Little Pedestrian.—A little boy, advertised in the Charleston papers as lost, has returned to his parents, after having performed a journey of 144 miles during his absence. It appears that he had lost a seven-penny piece that had been intrusted to him, which rendered him so uneasy that he made directly for the interior, walking at the rate of three miles an hour. When he had got within eight miles of Orangeburgh, it occurred to him that he might as well come back again. Having commenced his journey without any means, in order to get bread at one stage of his tour, he exchanged the crape off his hat for a hoe-cake. Some wagons kindly assisted him on the way down.

N. Y. E. Post.

The first edition of the Pilot (1500 copies) has been sold, and a second is in press.

Which he will sell Lowest ...
Pittsburgh, Jan. 9 1824.—4t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1824.

New Legislature.—A long debate took place in the lower house, on the 31st ult. upon a resolution offered by Mr. Cushing, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, so as to give Congress the power to make roads and canals, with the consent of the states. The resolution was postponed indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Andrews, a committee has been appointed, to bring in a bill submitting to the people at the next election, the question whether there shall or shall not be a convention called, to amend the State Constitution. The motion was opposed by some but democratic members upon the committee. We shall see what their views will bring forth on this subject, so long the hobby of the party.

Considerable debate took place on the 3d and 4th inst. on a resolution to purchase 2 copies of Bioren's edition of the Declaration of Independence, Trumbull's print of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the engraving of Washington's Farewell Address, intended to ornament the House. The resolution passed, but a motion to reconsider it was made, which not being decided, leaves the subject to be debated over again—a loop to hang speeches on."

On the 6th, Mr. Conyngham, from the committee on the petitions for alterations in the charter of St. Mary's Church, reported, "That although the commissioners acknowledge the right of the legislature at all times either to repeal or amend charters, yet they deem it inexpedient, at this moment, to grant the request of the petitioners."

Our Solomons take care, when their "conduct is right," to have their "argument wrong," lest they should be suspected of agreeing with persons whom it is the chief article of their political creed always to oppose to oppose.

Mr. Cassat offered a resolution, that "Whereas it is inexpedient, highly demoralizing, and a great and unnecessary waste of the public time and labor, to afford an opportunity for a multitude to assemble, to witness the execution of capital punishment—Therefore, *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed, with instructions to bring in a bill providing, that the execution of capital punishment shall, in all cases hereafter, take place within the limits of the jail yard wall of the proper city or county, attended only by a proper number of peace officers, and as many ministers of the Gospel as shall ask admittance." On the 7th, the resolution was discussed and agreed to, 45 to 39, and Messrs. Cassat, Mackey, Wise, Sill, M'Klein, Todd and Knight appointed the committee.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"Harrisburgh, February 9, 1824.

"This last has been a tolerable good week for resolutions. The one for appointing a committee upon the project of calling a convention to amend the constitution, excited animated debate, passed, and was handed over to a committee, who will probably report a bill, for the purpose of ascertaining public sentiment on the subject. It is not viewed as a strictly party measure, some of each political sect being in favor of and opposed to it. What the object was in moving it at this time, is a matter of speculation. Some conjecture that it is as a red cover Governor Shulze's head—others that it is to get rid of the Judges and Justices of the Peace, whereby the springs of the law that have been disappointed in obtaining offices for their renegadism may want to the bench. Be these things, however, as they may, I doubt whether there is force enough to carry the measure.

"There was an execution of a black man here on Wednesday last, and out of this grew a motion in either House for the abolition of public executions. The one offered in the House of Representatives was adopted and referred to a committee. Resolutions are also pending in both branches, to abolish capital punishment altogether. The concourse of people at this execution was immense—say 6 or 7000: and the after pieces of drinking, fighting, &c. was carried to perfection.

"A supplement to the act laying a duty on the sales of foreign merchandize has passed thro' the committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives, and alters the original law by directing a civil suit to be brought against shopkeepers who refuse to pay their tax, with some explanations of the original act. The board of commissioners of internal improvement bill has also been discussed, but has not yet passed the committee of the whole. This day the general bank bill is the first order, and it will be resolutely contested in its passage. No one can even guess whether it will or will not pass.

"The patent gentlemen of this town met on Saturday evening, to settle the time of calling township meetings, in relation to the electoral ticket. There was much wrangling, and both sides claim to have carried their point. All the lawyers and executive office-holders showed themselves in opposition to Jackson—a circumstance that will, most probably, be of service to him in the long run."

Appointment by the Attorney-General.

Washington W. Patterson, Deputy Attorney-General for the counties of Beaver and Butler.

The difference between Mr. Clay and Mr. Barbet, from which disagreeable consequences were anticipated, was, thro' the intervention of friends, amicably adjusted, and the parties restored to friendly intercourse. This result was announced on the floor of the House by Mr. Hamilton.

The Baltimore Patriot says 181 members of Congress are opposed to a caucus nomination, 10 undecided, and 67 in favor of it—of the 67 caucusites, some are federalists, and some are against Mr. Crawford.

The Directors of the Bank of Kentucky have determined to withdraw all their Branches, except those at Louisville and Lexington. The Springfield Branch was lately robbed of $3000 in Commonwealth's paper, $900 in specie, and all is broke, the latter supposed to have been burnt. It was opened by three boys.

An account was some time since published in a St. Louis paper, of a duel, fought at the lead mines, (Potosi, Mo.) between Mr. Samuel Perry, formerly of this neighborhood, and a Mr. Handy, in which the latter was killed. Nothing was there said about the conflict's being characterized by any thing that distinguished it from duels generally. An account, however, written by a relation of the deceased, has found its way into the Philadelphia papers, and thence into others, representing the transaction, on the part of Mr. Perry, as being nothing less than cold-blooded, unprovoked murder, committed upon an unarmed unresisting man; and adding, that Mr. Perry was under arrest.

We have been requested, as an act of justice, to publish the following account of this melancholy affair, extracted from a letter written by a young gentleman well known here, who was an eye-witness of all that occurred, and whose representation, we are assured, may be implicitly relied on.

"*Potosi, (Mo.) Dec. 20, 1823.*

"An unfortunate occurrence took place in the store of Mr. Samuel Perry, on Monday, the 8th inst. A Mr. Handy, of St. Louis, came to town the week before, and called several times on Mr. Perry to have an explanation respecting some misunderstanding between him and a Captain Price. Mr. Perry desired him to tell Captain Price to send some person with whom he was acquainted. Handy, however, persisted in coming, and on Monday evening abused Mr. Perry very much in the store, when Mr P. ordered him to leave the house, upon which he stepped to the door, drew a pistol, cocked it, and told him he was a d——d rascal and a liar, and that he was ready for him in any way. Mr. P. suspecting that his intention from the first was to shoot him, had his pistol ready under the counter, drew it, and they went off about the same time. Perry shot Handy through the body, and he died in about half an hour, and his very fortunately missed. A court of Inquiry was immediately called to know whether Perry should be held to bail or imprisoned, and I am happy to state he was honorably acquitted, as it was done in his own defence."

The small pox caused 12 deaths, in one week in New York, and prevailed in a great number of the towns on the sea board.

A rigid quarantine has been laid at Jamaica, on all vessels from Philadelphia, in consequence of several cases of small-pox having occurred on board of three vessels from that port.

A similar measure has been adopted at New-Orleans, this disease having made its appearance on board the ship Orleans, Garwin, from Philadelphia, which had been detained at quarantine. *Nat. Int.*

The papers from Canada, state that an act has passed both branches of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for incorporating a company to unite the waters of lakes Erie and Ontario. The contemplated Canal is to be from the Chippewa river, about three miles above the Falls of Niagara, to Lake Ontario: a distance, we believe of nine miles.

Indian Murders.—The Arkansas Gazette of December 9, states, A hunting party consisting of twenty-one persons, in the employ of Major M'Elmurry, of Arkansas, who were hunting on Blue River, a tributary of Red River, were attacked two or three weeks previous to the above date, by a band of Osage Indians, supposed to be 200 strong, and nearly all murdered. A Mr Isaac Pennington, one of the hunting party, states, that he thinks that *none escaped*, except himself. He happened, fortunately, to be a short distance from the camp, where the men were collected, when the attack was commenced, and succeeded in securing his retreat in a neighboring cane brake, where he remained until the Indians had retired.

After waiting some time, Mr. P. ventured to the camp, (for the purpose of procuring some provisions to enable him to reach the settlements) and there beheld the mangled remains of several of his companions, murdered, scalped, and stripped, and found the camp completely pillaged. It was dark when he returned, and suspecting that some of the Indians might be lurking near him, he did not stop to examine the bodies of his murdered companions, but he recognised that of old Major Welborn, from the upper part of the country. Having found a buffalo's tongue, being the only article of provisions the savages had left, he set out for the settlements on Red River. The Indians followed him two days, and also stole a number of horses from Judge Brice's company of Mustang hunters whom he fell in with.

Previous to the attack, the party discovered from the prairies being on fire, and other signs, that the Indians were near them. They also discovered the *head of a man*, (scalped) sticking on a pole, in a prairie, which was supposed to have been done by the same party of Indians. In consequence of these signs, a party of four men was sent to the Indians, with presents to conciliate them. This party, however, did not return, and it is supposed they were also murdered: for while their companions were hourly expecting their return, the attack was made on the camp, as related above.

Caucus. We are gratified to learn, that scarcely an old Republican member of either House will attend the radical Caucus, if indeed the faction can muster one. The oldest members are John Taylor of Caroline, Thomas Newton of Virginia, John Randolph of Virginia, M Gaillard of South Carolina, Mr. Macon of North Carolina, Col. Johnson of Kentucky. Not one of these will attend the radical caucus.

Washington Rep.

The political elements appear to be in much confusion. Many counties will have two sets of Delegates in attendance upon the Harrisburgh Convention, and he who lives till that time will see the maxim that "*all is fair in politics*," practiced upon, for the purpose of excluding the friends of Gen. Jackson.

[Harrisb. Chron.

Foreign.

English papers to the 17th December have been received at New York. The Spanish ministry had been changed, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo being made chief secretary. A riot had broken out at Madrid, and 17 of the rioters had been shot. The opposition presented to the French troops in Gallicia and Asturias, was so strong, that the French Light Cavalry, who were on their return, were ordered to halt. A change in the British ministry was talked of. Canning was confined by the gout. Considerable enlistments were going on in England—four or five new regiments were to be raised for foreign service. The Greeks were about to apply to the courts of Europe to acknowledge their national independence. The Russian and Dutch governments were considered as committed to each other to aid Spain in the recovery of her colonies. The British consuls for the different governments of South America, were about to leave England in the Cambridge of 80 guns. The English government provided to go shortly extensively in some of the northern departments of France.

The Greeks.—A gentleman of Boston residing at Smyrna, writes as follows under date of November, 23d, 1823.

"The Greeks go on famously. A naval action has lately been fought, in which the Greeks captured a sloop of war, several brigs, a schooner and transports. The sloop of war was formerly an American ship, belonging to New York, captured by the English during the war, and sold lately to the Turks."

P. S. I have just time to add, that we have this moment received official news of the surrender of Corinth to the Grecian Army, under a capitulation—the prisoners to be landed in Asia. The Greek vessels with the prisoners are now in the Gulf, with the intention of landing them. It is an all important place for the Greeks, whose cause appears daily to brighten.

FROM ST. SALVADOR.

Letters under date of the 16th Dec. have been received at N. Y. which state that the greatest disorder existed there, which was occasioned by the recent tyrannical acts of the Emperor at Rio—such as dissolving the Cortes, arresting and transporting the leading members of that body, and his contemptuous deportment towards the deputies from St. Salvador.

Mobs were collecting in the different parts of the city, for the ostensible purpose of discovering and sending off the old Portuguese—many of whom had secreted themselves, but the real object was plunder, in which they had indulged to considerable extent. The military had on several occasions been called on to suppress these tumultuous assemblages, but their movements were so extremely, and as it was thought designedly tardy, that the object was generally accomplished before the troops reached the scene of riot and plunder. Business was completely suspended.—*Aurora.*

Alliance between Columbia and Mexico.—It is now more than a year since we advanced an opinion that the time was not far distant, when an alliance would take place between the above mentioned Republics, and we are now gratified in having our prediction verified.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 3d Jan. contains the last articles, beginning at the 11th of the Alliance. The preceding articles had not been received. The governments agree to support each other in their independence, and engage to use their good offices to obtain a cooperation of all the South American States for the same object. The 17th article binds the contracting parties not to accede to any demands of indemnification, tribute, or exaction which the Spanish government or any nation in its name or behalf may set up for the loss of the ancient supremacy of the mother country. They also bind themselves not to enter into a treaty with Spain, or any other nation to the prejudice of their independence, but they shall sustain on all occasions their mutual interests, with the dignity and energy becoming a people free and independent; friends, brothers and confederates.

Married,

On Thursday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bruce, Mr. *Samuel Roseburgh*, to Miss *Isabella Miller*, all of this city.

On Thursday evening the 5th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. *Samuel Powers*, of Indiana Township, to Miss *Margaret*, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Powers, of Ross Township.

Died,

On the 28th ult. Mr. WILLIAM SHIRAS, Sr. in the 42d year of his age. In the death of Mr. S. his friends have experienced a bereavement peculiarly affective—society the loss of an estimable man and a worthy member. The uniform rectitude of his deportment and the scrupulous integrity of his character justly endeared him to all his acquaintances.—*Communicated.*

In this city, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Mr. ROBERT CLARK, in the 29th year of his age. His disease was a lingering consumption, which he bore with christian resignation. It is difficult to delineate the character of so valuable a member of society; suffice it say, that his merits were such as secured him the friendship of all who knew him, and, as he lived universally beloved, so he died universally lamented.—*Communicated.*

The Subscribers

WILL PURCHASE

From 100 to 200 barrels of

WHISKEY,

or High-Wines, and from 600 to

800 Barrels of FLOUR,

If offered early.

J. W Biddle & Co.

Wood, between Water and Front-streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13.—tf

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

THE subscriber, being on a visit to this place has consented, at the request of some of his friends, to continue here for a short time. Such of the citizens as incline to have their likenesses taken, can now have a favorable opportunity, as the terms will be very moderate indeed. Specimens of my Painting may be seen at the Rev. Richard Tydings', Mr. J. Sewell's, or at my room at Mr. Robert White's, 4 doors from the New Methodist Meeting House. Those who are fond of the fine arts are respectfully invited to call upon me.

Joseph Jenkinson.

Feb. 13—3t*

TO BE RENTED,

THAT COMMODIOUS

Three Story Brick House,

Situated in the Diamond, and at present occupied by Dr. S. R. Holmes.—Possession can be given on the 1st of April.

For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz,

Wood Street

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

One Case Leghorn Bonnets,

Direct from the Manufactory, which he will dispose of at a small advance on the original cost.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—6t

The Firm of F. Lorenz & Co.

IS dissolved this day by mutual consent—10th February, 1824. All having accounts against said Firm, are requested to call upon F. Lorenz.

Saml. K. Page,

F. Lorenz.

☞ The GLASS MANUFACTURE will be continued by F. Lorenz. Feb. 13—3t*

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

HAS opened an assortment of SHOES, viz:

Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do. do. do. do.
Women's leather and walking Shoes,
do. do. pump soled do.
do. do Boots
Misses do. do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do. do. do. Ties do.
do. do. do Pump-heels
do. do. do. Boots
Children's Shoes—Morocco caps, &c.

ALSO.

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,

SKIRTING LEATHER AND BAG LEATHER,

Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins.

TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles, will be kept, and sold

Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—4t.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

*** The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times. A. A. & Co.

UNION CANAL

LOTTERY,

Eighth Class—New Series.

POSITIVELY to be drawn on *Thursday*, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of *four numbers* only!

Scheme.

1 prize of	$2000	12 prizes of	$100
5 of	1000	612	of	10
6 of	200	3264	of	5

Tickets $5 00

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKST OR

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 30—4

Save the Advance.

THE Public will please to bear in mind, that the Tickets in the 8th Class Union Canal Lottery, New Series, will advance to $6, on Saturday the 21st inst. and also that the drawing will positively take place on THURSDAY, the 26th inst.

*** In this Lottery an adventurer can by purchasing seven tickets embracing the 21 Nos. be certain of drawing 20 or 17 dollars nett, and he will have at the same time seven chances for the capital prizes, each of which will be equally good with any other ticket or tickets;—but if he would prefer paying but $18, the difference between the price of them, and the sum they are warranted to draw, he will be furnished with a certificate of his numbers, which will entitle him to receive all they may draw over and above the $17.—Shares may also be had, the sums to be advanced, as follows, viz:

A whole package will be		18 00 dolls.
A half	do.	do.	9 00
A quarter,	do.	do.	4 50

Secure a package or a chance immediately.

Feb 13—2

SPANISH HIDES, &C.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts

HAS JUST RECEIVED

150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides.

—ALSO,—

STRAW BONNETS,

Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.

Which he will sell low for CASH.

Feb. 13—4t.

A CARD.

JOHN D. DAVIS, sensible of the many obligations he is under to his friends and the public generally, begs leave to tender them his most sincere thanks for the many favors he has received, and respectfully informs them that he has connected himself in partnership with Mr Jacob Hanson, in the Auction & Commission Business, which will be continued, in all its variety, at Davis' old Auction stand in Front Street, under the firm of

Davis & Hanson.

Feb. 6, 1824

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, offer to let, on ground rent, for the term of five years, the property known by the name of the "*JAIL LOT.*" Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, until the 10th of March next, for renting the same. It will be divided into 2, 3, or 4 parts, to suit applicants.

They also give notice to all persons against whom there are forfeited recognizances, that they would do well to attend to the settlement thereof, before the 1st of April next.

By order of the Commissioners,

John Patterson,

Feb. 13—3t. Clerk.

The firm of Page and Lowrie,

IS dissolved by mutual consent. S. K. Page will settle all the business of the concern.

Samuel K. Page,

M. B. Lowrie.

February 10, 1824. [F. 13—3t.

AN ORDINANCE,

Providing for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and required to procure and have City Bills, of the denomination of one and two dollars, to the amount of Six Thousand Dollars, one half of which to be in one dollar bills, and the whole to bear interest from the date of their emission: That the said City Bills, when prepared in blank, shall be delivered to the Treasurer, who shall receipt to the Mayor for the same, and shall sign, date, number, and issue the same, exclusively for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills now in circulation; and the said Bills, by this ordinance directed to be issued, shall be redeemed and payable in fines, forfeitures, debts and taxes, now due or hereafter to become due to the city: and that the faith and corporate property of the City be pledged for the redemption of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the seventh day of February A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Pres't. Com. Council.

ATTEST—J. B. OLIVER, *Clk. Com. Council.*

John Carson,

Pres't Sel. Coun. pro tem.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk Select Council.*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Floyd's Fork, in Jefferson county, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man, named

BILLY,

about forty years of age; about six feet high; well built; has a bald head, short, flat nose, and smooth skin; speaks slow when in a good humor, when angry, has a strong hourse voice, and a little impediment in his speech; he has a slow walk, and generally wears out his pantaloons between the thighs; he says he can read, and pretends to be very religious. He had on, when he went away, new linsey clothes of a red cast, and took with him some old clothes, probably of white linen. A quantity of saddlers' tacks had been driven in the soles of his shoes. I will give the above reward, in Commonwealth's paper, to any person who will apprehend said Negro, and deliver him to me, or for securing him in jail, if taken out of the state, or fifteen dollars if taken in the state.

I purchased the above named negro man from a gentleman who brought him from the eastern shore of Maryland, about three years since; it is therefore probable that he has made for Indiana, Ohio, or the place from whence he came.

Elias Christler.

Louisville, Ky. Jan. 24—[Feb. 13—3t.]

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

The Subscribers

HAVE

REMOVED

THEIR

COUNTING ROOM

TO THE

Three story Brick Warehouse

OF MR. GEO. ANSHUTZ, JR.

In Wood-street, four doors below their old stand.

James W. Biddle and Co.

Feb. 6.—tf.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE.

James B. Oliver,

Has commenced the Business of a

Scrivener and Conveyancer,

At the Mayor's Office,

Fourth-Street, Pittsburgh.

WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgment and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges, pedlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians, &c.* and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb 6 tf

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb. 6.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth streets,

Has received a consignment of Domestic

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS and PLAIDS,

Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.

Feb. 6 4t

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1824.

State Legislature.—A long debate took place in the lower house, on the 31st ult. upon a resolution offered by Mr. Gardner, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the U. States, so as to give Congress the power to make roads and canals, with the consent of the states. The resolution was postponed indefinitely.

On motion of Mr. Audenreid, a committee has been appointed, to bring in a bill submitting to the people at the next election, the question whether there shall or shall not be a convention called, to amend the State Constitution. The speaker appointed none but democratic members upon the committee. We shall see what their wisdom will bring forth on this subject, so long the hobby of the party.

Considerable debate took place on the 3d and 4th inst. on a resolution to purchase 2 copies of Dunn's edition of the Declaration of Independence, Trumbull's print of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the engraving of Washington's Farewell Address, intended to ornament the House. The resolution passed, but a motion to reconsider it was made, which not being decided, leaves the subject to be debated over again—"a loop to hang speeches on."

On the 5th, Mr. Conyngham, from the committee on the petitions for alterations in the charter of St. Mary's Church, reported, "That although the committee acknowledge the right of the legislature at all times either to repeal or amend charters, yet they deem it inexpedient, at this moment, to grant the request of the petitioners." Our Solomons take care, when their "conduct is right," to have their "argument wrong," lest they should be suspected of agreeing with persons whom it is the chiefarticle of their political creed always to appear to oppose.

Mr. Cassat offered a resolution, that "Whereas it is inexpedient, highly demoralizing, and a great and unnecessary waste of the public time and labor, to afford an opportunity for a multitude to convene, to witness the execution of capital punishment—Therefore, *Resolved*, That a committee be appointed, with instructions to bring in a bill providing, that the execution of capital punishment shall, in all cases hereafter, take place within the limits of the jail yard wall of the proper city or county, attended only by a proper number of peace officers, and as many ministers of the Gospel as shall ask admittance." On the 7th, the resolution was discussed and agreed to, 45 to 38, and Messrs. Cassat, Maclay, Wise, Sill, M'Nair, Todd and Knight appointed the committee.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Extract of a letter to the Editor of the Gazette.

"*Harrisburgh, February* 9, 1824.

"This last has been a tolerable good week for resolutions. The one for appointing a committee upon the project of calling a convention to amend the constitution, excited animated debate, passed, and was handed over to a committee, who will probably report a bill, for the purpose of ascertaining public sentiment on the subject. It is not viewed as a strictly party measure, some of each political sect being in favor of and opposed to it. What the object was in stirring it at this time, is a matter of speculation. Some conjecture that it is as a rod over Governor Shulze's head—others that it is to get rid of the Judges and Justices of the Peace, whereby the sprigs of the law that have been disappointed in obtaining offices for their renegadoism may mount to the bench. Be these things, however, as they may, I doubt whether there is force enough to carry the measure.

"There was an execution of a black man here on Wednesday last, and out of this grew a resolution in either House for the abolition of public executions. The one offered in the House of Representatives was adopted and referred to a committee. Resolutions are also pending in both branches, to abolish capital punishments altogether. The concourse of people at this execution was immense—say 6 or 7000; and the after piece of drinking, fighting, &c was enacted to perfection.

"A supplement to the act laying a duty on the retailers of foreign merchandise has passed thro' the committee of the whole, in the House of Representatives, and alters the original law by directing a civil suit to be brought against shopkeepers who refuse to pay their tax, with some explanations of the original act. The board of commissioners of internal improvement bill has also been discussed, but has not yet passed the committee of the whole. This day the general bank bill is the first order, and it will be resolutely contested in its passage. No one can even guess whether it will or will not pass.

"The patent gentlemen of this town met on Saturday evening, to settle the time of calling township meetings, in relation to the electoral ticket. There was much wrangling, and both sides claim to have carried their point. All the lawyers and executive office-holders showed themselves in opposition to Jackson—a circumstance that will, most probably, be of service to him in the long run."

Appointment by the Attorney-General.

Washington W. Patterson, Deputy Attorney-General for the counties of Beaver and Butler

The difference between Mr. Clay and Mr. Bartlet, from which disagreeable consequences were anticipated, was, thro' the intervention of friends, amicably adjusted, and the parties restored to friendly intercourse. This result was announced on the floor of the House by Mr. Hamilton.

The Baltimore Patriot says 181 members of Congress are opposed to a caucus nomination, 10 undecided, and 67 in favor of it—of the 67 caucusites, some are federalists, and some are against Mr. Crawford.

The Directors of the Bank of Kentucky have determined to withdraw all their Branches, except those at Louisville and Lexington. The Springfield Branch was lately robbed of $3000 in commonwealth's paper, $900 in specie, and all its books, the latter supposed to have been burnt. It was opened by false keys.

An account was some time since published in a St. Louis paper, of a *duel*, fought at the lead mines, (Potosi, Mo.) between Mr. Samuel Perry, formerly of this neighborhood, and a Mr. Handy, in which the latter was killed. Nothing was there said about the conflict's being characterized by any thing that distinguished it from duels generally. An account, however, written by a relation of the deceased, has found its way into the Philadelphia papers, and thence into others, representing the transaction, on the part of Mr. Perry, as being nothing less than cold-blooded, unprovoked murder, committed upon an unarmed and unarmed man; and adding, that Mr. Perry was under arrest.

We have been requested, as an act of justice, to publish the following account of this melancholy affair, extracted from a letter written by a young gentleman well known here, who was an eye-witness of all that occurred, and whose representation, we are assured, may be implicitly relied on.

"*Potosi, (Mo.) Dec.* 20, 1823.

"An unfortunate occurrence took place in the store of Mr. Samuel Perry, on Monday, the 8th inst. A Mr. Handy, of St. Louis, came to town the week before, and called several times on Mr. Perry to have an explanation respecting some misunderstanding between him and a Captain Price. Mr. Perry desired him to tell Captain Price to send some person with whom he was acquainted. Handy, however, persisted in coming, and on Monday evening abused Mr. Perry very much in the store, when Mr P. ordered him to leave the house, upon which he stepped to the door, drew a pistol, cocked it, and told him he was a d——d rascal and a liar, and that he was ready for him in any way. Mr. P. suspecting that his intention from the first was to shoot him, had his pistol ready under the counter, drew it, and they went off about the same time. Perry shot Handy through the body, and he died in about half an hour, and his very fortunately missed. A court of Inquiry was immediately called to know whether Perry should be held to bail or imprisoned, and I am happy to state he was honorably acquitted, as it was done in his own defence."

The small pox caused 12 deaths, in one week in New York, and prevailed in a great number of the towns on the sea board.

A rigid quarantine has been laid at Jamaica, on all vessels from Philadelphia, in consequence of several cases of small-pox having occurred on board of three vessels from that port.

A similar measure has been adopted at New-Orleans, this disease having made its appearance on board the ship Orleans, Garwin, from Philadelphia, which had been detained at quarantine. *Nat. Int.*

The papers from Canada, state that an act has passed both branches of the Legislature of Upper Canada, for incorporating a company to unite the waters of lakes Erie and Ontario. The contemplated Canal is to be from the Chippewa river, about three miles above the Falls of Niagara, to Lake Ontario: a distance, we believe of nine miles.

Indian Murders.—The Arkansas Gazette of December 9, states, A hunting party consisting of twenty-one persons, in the employ of Major M'Elmurry, of Arkansas, who were hunting on Blue River, a tributary of Red River, were attacked two or three weeks previous to the above date, by a band of Osage Indians, supposed to be 200 strong, and nearly all murdered. A Mr Isaac Pennington, one of the hunting party, states, that he thinks that *none escaped*, except himself. He happened, fortunately, to be a short distance from the camp, where the men were collected, when the attack was commenced, and succeeded in securing his retreat in a neighboring cane brake, where he remained until the Indians had retired.

After waiting some time, Mr P. ventured to the camp, (for the purpose of procuring some provisions to enable him to reach the settlements) and there beheld the mangled remains of several of his companions, murdered, scalped, and stripped, and found the camp completely pillaged. It was dark when he returned, and suspecting that some of the Indians might be lurking near him, he did not stop to examine the bodies of his murdered companions, but he recognized that of old Major Welborn, from the upper part of the country. Having found a buffaloe's tongue, being the only article of provisions the savages had left, he set out for the settlements on Red River. The Indians followed him two days, and also stole a number of horses from Judge Brice's company of Mustang hunters whom he fell in with.

Previous to the attack, the party discovered from the prairies being on fire, and other signs, that the Indians were near them. They also discovered the *head of a man*, (scalped) sticking on a pole, in a prairie, which was supposed to have been done by the same party of Indians. In consequence of these signs, a party of four men was sent to the Indians, with presents to conciliate them. This party, however, did not return, and it is supposed they were also murdered: for while their companions were hourly expecting their return, the attack was made on the camp, as related above.

Caucus. We are gratified to learn, that scarcely an old Republican member of either House will attend the radical Caucus, if indeed the faction can muster one. The oldest members are John Taylor of Caroline, Thomas Newton of Virginia, John Randolph of Virginia, M Gaillard of South Carolina, Mr. Macon of North Carolina, Col. Johnson of Kentucky. Not one of these will attend the radical caucus.

Washington Rep.

The political elements appear to be in much confusion. Many counties will have two sets of Delegates in attendance upon the Harrisburgh Convention, and he who lives till that time will see the maxim that "*all is fair in politics*," practiced upon, for the purpose of excluding the friends of Gen. Jackson.

Harrisb. Chron.

Foreign.

English papers to the 17th December have been received at New York. The Spanish ministry had been changed, the Marquis de Casa Yrujo being made chief secretary. A riot had broken out at Madrid, and 17 of the rioters had been shot. The opposition presented to the French troops in Gallicia and Asturias, was so strong, that the French Light Cavalry, who were on their return, were ordered to halt. A change in the British ministry was talked of. Canning was confined by the gout. Considerable enlistments were going on in England—four or five new regiments were to be raised for foreign service. The Greeks were about to apply to the courts of Europe to acknowledge their national independence. The Russian and Dutch governments were considered as committed to each other to aid Spain in the recovery of her colonies. The British consuls for the different governments of South America, were about to leave England in the Cambridge of 80 guns. The small-pox prevailed to an alarming extent in some of the northern departments of France.

The Greeks.—A gentleman of Boston residing at Smyrna, writes as follows under date of November, 22d, 1823.

"The Greeks go on famously. A naval action has lately been fought, in which the Greeks captured a sloop of war, several brigs, a schooner and transports. The sloop of war was formerly an American ship, belonging to New York, captured by the English during the war, and sold lately to the Turks."

P. S. I have just time to add, that we have this moment received official news of the surrender of Corinth to the Grecian Army, under a capitulation—the prisoners to be landed in Asia. The Greek vessels with the prisoners are now in the Gulf, with the intention of landing them. It is an all important place for the Greeks, whose cause appears daily to brighten.

FROM ST. SALVADOR.

Letters under date of the 16th Dec. have been received at N. Y. which state that the greatest disorder existed there, which was occasioned by the recent tyrannical acts of the Emperor at Rio—such as dissolving the Cortes, arresting and transporting the leading members of that body, and his contemptuous department towards the deputies from St. Salvador.

Mobs were collecting in the different parts of the city, for the ostensible purpose of discovering and sending off the old Portuguese—many of whom had secreted themselves, but the real object was plunder, in which they had indulged to considerable extent. The military had on several occasions been called on to suppress these tumultuous assemblages, but their movements were so extremely, and as it was thought designedly tardy, that the object was generally accomplished before the troops reached the scene of riot and plunder. Business was completely suspended.—*Aurora.*

Alliance between Colombia and Mexico.—It is now more than a year since we advanced an opinion that the time was not far distant, when an alliance would take place between the above mentioned Republics, and we are now gratified in having our prediction verified.

The Louisiana Advertiser of the 3d Jan. contains the last articles, beginning at the 11th of the Alliance. The preceding articles had not been received. The governments agree to support each other in their independence, and engage to use their good offices to obtain a co-operation of all the South American States for the same object. The 17th article binds the contracting parties not to accede to any demands of indemnification, tribute, or exaction which the Spanish government or any nation in its name or behalf may set up for the loss of the ancient supremacy of the mother country. They also bind themselves not to enter into a treaty with Spain, or any other nation to the prejudice of their independence, but they shall sustain on all occasions their mutual interests, with the dignity and energy becoming a people free and independent; friends, brothers and confederates.

Married,

On Thursday, the 5th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Bruce, Mr. *Samuel Roseburgh*, to Miss *Isabella Miller*, all of this city.

On Thursday evening the 5th inst. by the Rev. Joseph Stockton, Mr. *Samuel Powers*, of Indiana Township, to Miss *Margaret*, daughter of Mr. Benjamin Powers, of Ross Township.

Died,

On the 28th ult. Mr. WILLIAM SHIRAS, Sr. in the 42d year of his age. In the death of Mr. S. his friends have experienced a bereavement peculiarly affective—society the loss of an estimable man and a worthy member. The uniform rectitude of his deportment and the scrupulous integrity of his character justly endeared him to all his acquaintances.—*Communicated.*

In this city, on Tuesday, the 10th inst. Mr ROBERT CLARK, in the 29th year of his age. His disease was a lingering consumption, which he bore with christian resignation. It is difficult to delineate the character of so valuable a member of society; suffice it say, that his merits were such as secured him the friendship of all who knew him, and, as he lived universally beloved, so he died universally lamented.—*Communicated.*

The Subscribers

WILL PURCHASE

From 100 to 200 barrels of

WHISKEY,

or High-Wines, and from 600 to

800 Barrels of FLOUR,

if offered early.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Wood, between Water and Front-streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13.—tf

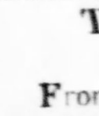
PORTRAIT PAINTING.

THE subscriber, being on a visit to this place has consented, at the request of some of his friends, to continue here for a short time. Such of the citizens as incline to have their likenesses taken, can now have a favorable opportunity, as the terms will be very moderate indeed. Specimens of my Painting may be seen at the Rev. Richard Tydings', Mr. J. Sewell's, or at my room at Mr. Robert White's, 4 doors from the New Methodist Meeting House. Those who are fond of the fine arts are respectfully invited to call upon me.

Joseph Jenkinson.

Feb. 13—3t*

TO BE RENTED,



THAT COMMODIOUS

Three Story Brick House,

Situated in the Diamond, and at present occupied by Dr. S. R. Holmes.—Possession can be given on the 1st of April.

For particulars apply to

Chas. L. Volz.

Wood Street

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

One Case Leghorn Bonnets,

Direct from the Manufactory, which he will dispose of at a small advance on the original cost.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—6t

The Firm of F. Lorenz & Co.

IS dissolved this day by mutual consent—10th February, 1824. All having accounts against said Firm, are requested to call upon F. Lorenz.

Saml. K. Page,

F. Lorenz.

☞ The GLASS MANUFACTURE will be continued by F. Lorenz. Feb. 13—3t*

SHOE, LEATHER & OIL STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

HAS opened an assortment of SHOES, viz:

Men's coarse and fine Shoes and Bootees
Boy's do. do do. do.
Women's leather and walking Shoes,
do. do. pump soled do.
do. do Boots
Misses do. do.
Ladies' blk. Mo. Slips. heels
do. do. do. Ties do.
do. do. do Pump-heels
do. do. do. Boots
Children's Shoes—Morocco caps, &c.

ALSO.

Prime Spanish Sole Leather,

SKIRTING LEATHER AND BAG LEATHER,

Calf Skins, Seal Skins, Morocco & Roan Skins.

TANNER'S OIL, &c.

A constant supply of the above articles, will be kept, and sold

Wholesale or Retail.

☞ Country Merchants and others in want, will find it to their advantage to call.

Nicholas Griffith.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 13—4t

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.

*** The Editors of the Maysville Eagle, Lexington Monitor, Louisville Public Advertiser, Chillicothe Supporter, Cincinnati Gazette, and Nashville Gazette, will publish the above 7 times. A. A. & Co.

UNION CANAL

LOTTERY,

Eighth Class—New Series.

POSITIVELY to be drawn on *Thursday*, the 26th of February next, and will be determined by the drawing of *four numbers* only!

Scheme.

1 prize of	$3000	12 prizes of	$100		
5 of	1000	612 of	10		
6 of	200	3264 of	5		

Tickets $5 00

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKST OR

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

Corner of Market and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

Jan. 30—4

Save the Advance.

THE Public will please to bear in mind, that the Tickets in the 8th Class Union Canal Lottery, New Series, will advance to $6, on Saturday the 21st inst. and also that the drawing will positively take place on THURSDAY, the 26th inst.

*** In this Lottery an adventurer can by purchasing seven tickets embracing the 21 Nos. be certain of drawing 20 or 17 dollars nett, and he will have at the same time seven chances for the capital prizes, each of which will be equally good with any other ticket or tickets;—but if he would prefer paying but $18, the difference between the price of them, and the sum they are warranted to draw, he will be furnished with a certificate of his numbers, which will entitle him to receive all they may draw over and above the $17.—Shares may also be had, the sums to be advanced, as follows, viz:

A whole package will be			18 00 dolls.
A half	do.	do.	9 00
A quarter,	do.	do.	4 50

Secure a package or a chance immediately.

Feb 13—2

SPANISH HIDES, &C.

Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood Street, between Third and Fourth Sts

HAS JUST RECEIVED

150 Prime La Plata Ox Hides.

—ALSO,—

STRAW BONNETS,

Hatters' Lining Skins, Glue, &c.

Which he will sell low for CASH.

Feb. 13—4t.

A CARD.

JOHN D. DAVIS, sensible of the many obligations he is under to his friends and the public generally, begs leave to tender them his most sincere thanks for the many favors he has received, and respectfully informs them that he has connected himself in partnership with Mr Jacob Hanson, in the Auction & Commission Business, which will be continued, in all its variety, at Davis' old Auction stand in Front Street, under the firm of

Davis & Hanson.

Feb. 6, 1824.

THE COMMISSIONERS

OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, offer to let, on ground rent, for the term of five years, the property known by the name of the "*JAIL LOT.*" Proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, until the 10th of March next, for renting the same. It will be divided into 2, 3, or 4 parts, to suit applicants.

They also give notice to all persons against whom there are forfeited recognizances, that they would do well to attend to the settlement thereof, before the 1st of April next.

By order of the Commissioners,

John Patterson,

Feb. 13—3t. *Clerk.*

The firm of Page and Lowrie,

IS dissolved by mutual consent. S. K. Page will settle all the business of the concern.

Samuel K. Page,

M. B. Lowrie.

February 10, 1824 [F. 13—3t.

AN ORDINANCE,

Providing for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained and enacted by the citizens of Pittsburgh in Select and Common Councils assembled, That the Mayor be, and he is hereby authorized and required to procure and have City Bills, of the denomination of one and two dollars, to the amount of Six Thousand Dollars, one half of which to be in one dollar bills, and the whole to bear interest from the date of their emission: That the said City Bills, when prepared in blank, shall be delivered to the Treasurer, who shall receipt to the Mayor for the same, and shall sign, date, number, and issue the same, exclusively for the redemption of old, torn, and defaced City Bills now in circulation; and the said Bills, by this ordinance directed to be issued, shall be redeemed and payable in fines, forfeitures, debts and taxes, now due or hereafter to become due to the city: and that the faith and corporate property of the City be pledged for the redemption of the same.

Ordained and enacted into a law in Council, the seventh day of February A. D. 1824.

Alex. Johnston, Jr.

Pres't, Com. Council.

ATTEST—J. B. OLIVER, *Clk Com. Council.*

John Carson,

Pres't Sel. Coun. pro tem.

NEVILLE B. CRAIG, *Clerk Select Council.*

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living on Floyd's Fork, in Jefferson county, on the 19th instant, a Negro Man, named

BILLY,

about forty years of age; about six feet high; well built, has a bald head, short, flat nose, and smooth skin, speaks slow when in a good humor, when angry, has a strong hoarse voice, and a little impediment in his speech; he has a slow walk, and generally wears out his pantaloons between the thighs; he says he can read, and pretends to be very religious. He had on, when he went away, new linsey clothes of a red cast, and took with him some old clothes, probably of white linen. A quantity of saddlers' tacks had been driven in the soles of his shoes. I will give the above reward, in Commonwealth's paper, to any person who will apprehend said Negro, and deliver him to me, or for securing him in jail, if taken out of the state, or fifteen dollars if taken in the state.

I purchased the above named negro man from a gentleman who brought him from the eastern shore of Maryland, about three years since; it is therefore probable that he has made for Indiana, Ohio, or the place from whence he came.

Elias Christler.

Louisville, Ky. Jan. 24—[Feb. 13—3t.]

R. J. WALKER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.

Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

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Feb. 6.—tf.

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WHERE *Deeds, Mortgages, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Articles of Agreement, Judgments and Common Bonds, Apprentices' Indentures, Petitions for roads, bridges, peddlers' license, tavern license, and for guardians,* &c. and Writings of every description will be promptly drawn in a neat and legal manner.

Feb 6 tf

WANTED

A Journeyman Auger-Maker.

MAKE application to *David Maclean, Jun.* near Mr. Arthurs' Factory. Feb. 6.

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Nicholas Griffith,

In Wood-Street, between Third and Fourth streets,

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5-4, 4-4, & 7-8 Bleached SHIRTINGS,
5-4 & 4-4 Unbleached do.
3-4 & 4-4 CHECKS and PLAIDS,

Which he will sell low for Cash, by the Piece.

Feb. 6. 4t

Poetry.

From the N. H. Patriot.

JONATHAN'S ACCOUNT OF A PRINTING OFFICE.

Dod y'even go into the printers'—
That is the greatest of creations,
I wonder they don't break to splinters,
Things, they whip round so like streakers.

The types are all smooth on their faces,
And,—I never since I was born,—
They rattle them into their places
As quick as a hen picks up corn.

Their cast iron press cuts a caper,
(Ma'm thought for chorus, it would please her)
They cover'd their type up with paper,
Then pull'd—I vum 'twas a squeezer.

To tell how 'twas fix'd it would task ye—
But then if 'twas a grain wider—
'Twould make, by the *holy I ask ye*—
A curious press, Sir, for cider.

They laid on their ink, Sir, I suggest,
With things that hung up at the side,
Just like the heads of black niggers,
Except that the wool was inside.

Their sink too, you'd guess was a smorter,
With cross-legs, some like a table,
'Twas fill'd with the blackest of water,
And rock'd just like a cradle.

On a table some types stood alone—
I thought I'd see if they'd stick—
I touch'd them—they all tumbled down,
And then I clear'd out mighty quick.

JOCK.

"O, Love is a sad thing, a mad thing, a bad thing."

Not many days since, we met an injured father, in pursuit of his wayward child, a son of about sixteen years of age, who had been wounded by the arrow of the sly little god of love, and was making his way to Maryland to submit his case to the court of Hymen. The object to which he had surrendered his young heart a captive, was a lady who had withstood, through the warmth of almost thirty summers, and the rigors of as many winters, the various sieges of affection which her countless charms must have provoked. But alas! what fair maiden, of so tender an age, could resist the blandishments of a young gallant of sixteen? She "could not see what harm it was to keep a swain from dying;" nor could he, for the life of him, see aught amiss in contributing to the felicity of so fair an enchantress. Congenial souls *will* commune together; so the devoted pair, no longer proof against the irresistible glances of each other's love-beaming eyes, very wisely concluded to throw their ills and pleasures into one common stock.—For this purpose, they set out on foot, from Shenandoah county, and had travelled, night and day, a distance of more than sixty miles. We have not yet heard whether they succeeded in consummating their bliss, or whether their inexorable pursuer, like swift-winged misfortune, overtook them to nip their buds of joy.

Harpers Ferry Free Press.

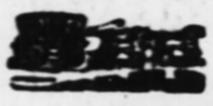
The Difference!—*Ferdinand*, the legitimate monarch, entered his capital, in a chariot, drawn by 100 of his loyal subjects. *Riego*, the Patriot, was taken to the gallows, on a hurdle, drawn by an ass! Such is the difference in *this* world.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers, in the business of Coach making, is dissolved by mutual consent, of which all concerned will take notice. Either of the subscribers is entitled to receive debts due to the said firm.

Wm. & R. Lecky,
Neail M'Alwayn.

Feb. 6, 1824. 3*



W. & R. LECKY,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they continue, at the old stand, corner of Wood Street and Virgin Alley, to carry on the business of

COACH-MAKING,
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

Stages, Coaches, Carriages, Gigs, Dearborns and Fancy Wagons.

And every other article in their line, will be made and finished in the best and most substantial manner, and at the most reduced prices.

N. B. A JOURNEYMAN, well acquainted with his business, will meet with constant employment and good wages.

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AVAILS himself of the present occasion to inform the public, that he will continue the

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In all its various branches, at his large and commodious shop on the North side of Fifth street, between Market and Wood streets.

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Of every description, made and repaired on the shortest notice, the work will be engaged to be substantial and permanent; and any work executed at his shop shall be second to none in the place. Terms will be liberal and accommodating. Prices from 20 to 30 per cent lower than the usual charges.

Harness-Making

Of every description, promptly and neatly executed.

February 6. 3*

ADAMS & HUTCHINSON,

HAVE just received on Consignment, for Sale,

Prime Green COFFEE, in barrels,
do and Loaf Sugar, in do.
do and Lump do in do.

Gun-powder TEA,
in half quarter chests.

ALSO, IN STORE,

Juniata Bar-Iron and Nails,
Monongahela Plough Plates
Geneva Window Glass
Trotter's Rifle Powder
Shot,—Scythes and Sickles
Alabama Cotton,
Manufactured Tobacco
Cigars, Feathers, &c.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30.—6t

Just Received & For Sale,

45 Bags Prime Coffee,
20 Cwt. " Codfish,
10 Bbls Tanners' Oil,
6 " Baltimore Copperas,
5 " Lamp Black,
3 Kegs Verdigris, ground in oil,
2 Casks Spanish Whiting.

ALSO—ON HAND,

Fifty Barrels
PRIME NEW-ORLEANS
SUGAR,
Allen & Grant,

Front Street, between Market & Wood Sts.

Jan. 23, 1824.—tf.

A. WAY & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

AT THEIR

Wholesale & Retail Store
In Market-Street,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

European, India and Domestic
DRY GOODS,
Ingrain, Venetian and Stair
CARPETING,

BEST GERMAN

BOLTING CLOTHS,
Leghorn & Straw Bonnets.

—ALSO—

QUEENSWARE, by the Crate,
LINSEED OIL,
By the Barrel,

American and Foreign
WINES,
SHEET-IRON AND STEEL,
1300000
SADDLERS' TACKS,
Assorted—at Philadelphia prices.
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CAYENNE PEPPER, &c.

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HAVE just received, from the Conemaugh and Kiskeminetas rivers,

1400 BARRELS
OF
Salt,

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*** The Washington Examiner and Washington Reporter will give this 6 insertions, and forward their bills.

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HAVE entered into Co-Partnership, to trade under the Firm of

PAGE & LOWRIE,
IN THE
Wholesale
DRY-GOOD BUSINESS.

Saml. K Page,
M. B. Lowrie.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824—Jan. 9. tf

One Dollar Reward.

RANAWAY from Hempfield Mills on the morning of the 25th inst. LUCY, a female slave, belonging to the estate of the late Joseph Weigley, Esq. deceased. She is a mixture of the Indian and Negro, resembles a dark copper colored squaw, and is an idiot. All persons are particularly requested not to harbor said slave, as the law will be rigidly enforced.

Samuel Cooper, Adm.

Hempfield Mills, Westmoreland county, January 30, 1824.

NOTICE.

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Innkeeper, Pittsburgh.

Feb. 6. 4t

Commission House.

Louisville, Ky.

B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

TAKE this method of informing their friends that they have made an establishment at this place, in connexion with their Warehouse at Upper Portland, for the transaction of a general commission business, including the collection of debts, the purchase and sale, receiving, storing and forwarding of every description of produce and merchandize, wishing to the peculiar advantages of their situation and warehouses, to obtain for them a large share of public patronage. To persons at a distance there will be no commission charged for advance of freight, provided the sum advanced be repaid within ten days, or when the owner of the property residing in any town in which there is established a branch of the Bank of the United States, shall make satisfactory arrangements for the payment of our drafts upon him.

The business will be constantly conducted by B. R. McIlvaine, under the firm of B. R. McIlvaine & Co.

Louisville, Dec. 12, 1823.

Upper Portland Warehouse.

THE subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive, store, and forward every kind of produce and merchandize, having, at a great expense, erected (about 300 yards below Mr. N. Berthoud's) a commodious Warehouse, 100 feet in length by 50 in width, rising seven stories in height from the foundation, on a rock at low water mark, each story affording convenient doors for the discharge and receipt of cargoes from steam boats. Wharves have been constructed, extending on each side of the building 150 feet, alongside which and the warehouse, steam boats can lie at any stage of the river.

To save the expense of drayage, &c. to secure property from injury by weather, either during its reception from wagons or its shipment upon steam boats, wagons will be admitted through an arched way into the building, and their loading passed directly into vessels, without any additional charge or expense.

All letters on business connected with the Warehouse should be addressed to Messrs. B R. McIlvaine & Co Louisville, who have the entire control of its affairs.

John T. Gray,
Louisville, Ky.
Wilkins, McIlvaine & Co
Lexington, Ky.

Dec. 12, 1823.—[Jan. 9, 1824 3m.]

Saddlery, Harness, &c.

WILLIAM TAIT,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the above line, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, in Wood street, where he solicits those inclined to purchase, especially his former customers, to call and examine his work; which, he pledges himself, is not exceeded by any in point of workmanship, ease to the rider, safety for the horse, utility and durability. Horses will be carefully fitted, and orders executed according to promise.

N. B. A young man wishing to be improved in the business, will be taken on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Jan 20.—3t

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient
Brick Houses,

Extending from the Corner of Perry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,

Corner of Perry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,
A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c* for sale.

David Logan.

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 23. tf

Pittsburgh Flint Glass Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

COMPOSITION OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

ALL, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 182 —tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines,
Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints, Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments, Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen. *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaster Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Window Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf*; Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes; Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes; Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Maccouba Snuff*; Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Lanseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps, *Fresh Lime juice; best* ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, *&c &c.*

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12.—tf.

JUST RECEIVED

Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours, Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases, &c &c. &c.*

Jan 9.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets.

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead	Flax & Tow Linen
Shot, assorted	Twilled Bags
Juniata Bar Iron	Buffalo Robes
do Nails	Tar by the bbl.
Writing & wrapping Paper	Spanish Moss
Prime manufactured Tobacco	Axes, Mattocks,
Window Glass	Trace Chains, Hoes,
Pittsburgh, June 6.	Plough Irons, &c.

tf

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Heslip, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, nearly opposite Mr. James Park's Store. The house will be put in complete repair, and possession given the first day of April next. Apply to

M. P Cassilly.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16—tf

The Assignees of

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING
AND
STATIONARY BUSINESS,
Will be continued by

Henry Holdship,

On his own account, at the old stand, *N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets*, Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,
Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.

OFFER FOR SALE

THIRTY BARRELS
Prime Quality
NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR.

Jan. 2 —4t.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of
LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822.—tf

TO RENT,

That House and Lot,

situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.

Jan. 1, 1824.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of Land
For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, *on the premises, at Public Sale;* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a
Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard —all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos. Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county. If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us

Robert Boggs, } Ex'rs.
Robert Scott, }

Jan. 9, 1824—6t

A SERVANT BOY
For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the first Monday of May next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Cole,
Oil-Cloth Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30—3t

Poetry.

From the N. H. Patriot.

JONATHAN'S ACCOUNT OF A PRINTING OFFICE.

Ded y'ever go into the printers'—
That is the greatest of smashers,
I wonder they don't break to splinters,
Things, they whop round so like *thrashers*.

The types are all smooth on their faces,
And,—I never since I was born,—
They rattle them into their places
As quick as a hen picks up corn.

Their cast iron press cuts a caper,
(Ma'm thought for cheese, it would please her)
They cover'd their type up with paper,
Then pull'd—I van! 'twas a *squeezer*.

To tell how 'twas fix'd it would task ye—
But then if 'twas a grain wider—
'Twould make, by the *holy I ask ye*—
A curious press, Sir, for cider.

They laid on their ink, Sir, I sniggers,
With *things* that hung up at the side,
Just like the heads of black *niggers*,
Except that the wool was inside.

Their *sink* too, you'd guess was a snorter,
With cross-legs, some like a table,
'Twas fill'd with the blackest of water,
And rock'd just like a cradle.

On a table some types stood alone—
I thought I'd see if they'd stick—
I touch'd them—they all tumbled down,
And then I clear'd out mighty quick.

JOCK

"O, Love is a sad thing, a mad thing, a bad thing."

Not many days since, we met an injured father, in pursuit of his wayward child, a son of about sixteen years of age, who had been wounded by the arrow of the sly little god of love, and was making his way to Maryland to submit his case to the court of Hymen. The object to which he had surrendered his young heart a captive, was a lady who had withstood, through the warmth of almost thirty summers, and the rigors of as many winters, the various sieges of affection which her countless charms must have provoked. But alas! what fair maiden, of so tender an age, could resist the blandishments of a young gallant of sixteen? She "could not see what harm it was to keep a swain from dying;" nor could he, for the life of him, see aught amiss in contributing to the felicity of so fair an enchantress. Congenial souls *will* commune together; so the devoted pair, no longer proof against the irresistible glances of each other's love-beaming eyes, very wisely concluded to throw their ills and pleasures into one common stock.—For this purpose, they set out on foot, from Shenandoah county, and had travelled, night and day, a distance of more than sixty miles. We have not yet heard whether they succeeded in consummating their bliss, or whether their inexorable pursuer, like swift-winged misfortune, overtook them to nip their buds of joy.

Harpers Ferry Free Press.

The Difference!—*Ferdinand*, the legitimate monarch, entered his capital, in a chariot, drawn by 100 of his loyal subjects. *Riego*, the Patriot, was taken to the gallows, on a hurdle, drawn by an ass! Such is the difference in *this* world.

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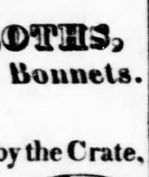

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Saddlery, Harness, &c.

WILLIAM TAIT,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has recommenced business in the above line, between Fourth street and Diamond alley, in Wood street, where he solicits those inclined to purchase, especially his former customers, to call and examine his work; which, he pledges himself, is not exceeded by any in point of workmanship, ease to the rider, safety for the horse, utility and durability. Horses will be carefully fitted, and orders executed according to promise.

N. B. A young man wishing to be improved in the business, will be taken on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, Jan 30.—3t

SAMUEL WOOD,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found by the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
2 do.	do.	4
1 do.	do.	2
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. pr. rol
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts. pr. room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars* Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, June 20, 1823.—tf

TO RENT,

Three New and Convenient Brick Houses,
Extending from the Corner of Ferry on First Street.

A new Brick House and Store,
Corner of Ferry and Water Streets.

For Sale or Barter,
A LOT

In the Town of Burksville, on the Cumberland River, Kentucky.

☞ *Camel's Hair, Danish Wool, Hat Linings, Nutria Skins, Russia, Red Wool, &c* for sale.

David Logan.

Commission Ware-House, corner of Ferry and Water-Streets, Pittsburgh, Jan. 9—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.
October 22. tfyaMII

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,
CONSISTING OF
PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured at the above Establishment, by
JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Streets, Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf.

To the Public.

HAVING seen an attempt to injure our *Improved Inclined Side Spinner*, we deem it our duty to answer it. Were all people judges of principles, and would they take the pains to examine, we should be freed from the disagreeable task of refuting this attack, emanating from ignorance or something more degrading to its author. Mr. Beares says we have infringed upon the right of the Vertical Spinner, by using the same principles, but varying the construction, which shows he is ignorant of what has been patented to him, supposing that his whole machine has been patented, not excepting the most common principles. Driving belts by wheels, and spindles by belts, pinching the rolls by jaws, determining their length by a gauge, drawing them out as they are twisted, guiding the threads by guides, are all common principles, have been long in use, and consequently can never be patented; which leaves Mr. B with the bare construction, the suspension of the slide by weights, and its perpendicular motion. What should prompt Messrs. Cary and Sweetland to expose their ignorance of principles, by seconding the opinions of Mr. B. we do not pretend to say; but this we do say, that the whole proceedings indicate the most ungenerous principles or the grossest ignorance. We now challenge them to come forward, and give some reason, if any they have, for their proceedings, or consider themselves beneath our further notice. As for the prosecution threatened by Mr. B. we assure him that it shall never have the least effect upon our sales.

A. Copeland,
D Pool,

Pittsburgh, Nov 21, 182 — tf

Fresh Drugs & Medicines, Wholesale and Retail.

DOCTOR G DAWSON,

Has Just Received,

A LARGE and general assortment of *Fresh Drugs Chemicals* and *Medicines, Family, Patent* and *Horse* medicines; *Paints Essential Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery*, and *Spices; Surgeon's Instruments Elastic Steel Trusses for Ruptures*, Spring and Plain Lancets, Mortars and Pestals, Shop Furniture and Vials; and an extensive variety of almost every article in the drug line, carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*, which being purchased with CASH, he can sell on terms advantageous to purchasers. He has also received a quantity of the best *Cold Pressed Castor Oil*, pure *Calcined Magnesia; Doctor Lee's* and *Doctor Dyott's Anti Bilious Pills*, to sell at reduced prices by the gross or dozen. *Doctor Robertson's Nervous Cordial, Elixir of Health, Worm Lozenges, Patent Worm Tea, Tetter*, and *Itch Ointments, Mahy's Plaister Cloth &c. Best Peruvian Bark, English Windsor Transparent* and *Castile Soap; Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink Powder, Gold* and *Silver Leaf;* Fine Hair Powder and Pomatum; Charcoal and other Tooth Powders; Tooth Brushes, Reeves Water Colors; Pencils and Brushes, Aromatic, Headache, and genuine *Macouba Snuff;* Vanilla Beans; Court Plaster, Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Smelling Bottles, and *Imported Cologne Water; Fine Bitters* for Tavern keepers by the gallon or smaller quantity; Fresh *Juniper Berries; Copal* and *Boot Varnish*, superior quality; *Wells' Patent Blacking, Emery, White, Red*, and *Black Lead; English Lampblack; Ivory Black* and *Manganese; Lanseed Oil, Spirits of Turpentine; best Winter Strained Spermaceti Oil*, for Lamps, *Fresh Lime juice;* best ground Camwood; *Pure Nitric Acid*, made by a particular process expressly for medical prescriptions, &c &c.

Family medicines and physicians' prescriptions carefully put up by himself.

Orders promptly executed, and goods packed in the most substantial manner.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 12 —tf.

JUST RECEIVED
Swaim's Genuine Panacea,

Celebrated for the cure of *Scrofula, King's evil, Ulcers, Tumours Rheumatism*, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood but more especially from *Syphilis, Mercurial diseases*, &c &c. &c.

Jan 9.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,
HAS REMOVED HIS
HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR
WAREHOUSE
On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets
HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

Pittsburgh, June 6. tf

FOR RENT,

The House now occupied by Mr. Thomas Heslip, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield streets, nearly opposite Mr. James Park's Store. The house will be put in complete repair, and possession given the first day of April next. Apply to

M. P Cassilly.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 16—tf

The Assignees of
R. Patterson & Lambdin,

BEING about to close all the concerns of the trust committed to them, the business heretofore transacted in their name, will from this date be discontinued.

THE BOOKSELLING AND *STATIONARY BUSINESS,*
Will be continued by
Henry Holdship,
On his own account, at the old stand,
N. W. Corner of Wood and Third Streets,
Where every accommodation will be afforded to customers.

J. H. Lambdin,
Agent.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, 1824.—3m.

Duncan, Forsyth & Co.
OFFER FOR SALE
THIRTY BARRELS
Prime Quality
NEW ORLEANS
SUGAR.

Jan. 2—4t.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact, being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House, where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.
Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167 in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822 —tf

TO RENT,

That House and Lot,
pleasantly situated on Water street, between Smithfield street and Cherry Alley, in the occupancy of Mrs. Gorman.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

Harmar Denny.

Jan. 1, 1824.—tf.

A Valuable Tract of Land For Sale.

THE Subscribers will Sell or Rent, Two Hundred and Thirty acres of First Rate Land, on the 17th day of February next, *on the premises, at Public Sale;* of which there are about eighty acres cleared, twenty of which are meadow; with

Two Dwelling Houses, and a Double Barn

thereon erected, and a good bearing Orchard —all in good repair. The Land is of the heirs of Thos. Scott, deceased, one mile from the town of Harmony, on Connoquenessing Creek, in Butler county If not sold, said Farm will be for rent at that time. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Sale to be at 10 o'clock A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by us

Robert Boggs, } Ex'rs.
Robert Scott, }

Jan. 9, 1824—6t

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

To my Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, That I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the County of Allegheny, for the benefit of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, made for the relief of insolvent debtors; and that the said Judges have appointed the first Monday of May next for the hearing of me and my creditors at the Court-House in Pittsburgh, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

James Cole,
Oil-Cloth Manufacturer.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 30—3t